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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893. NO. 37.

Something New.

As the unfavorable state of the weather has prevented many people from getting out, we will continue until the end of the month our **Special Sale of Silverware and Clocks at 30 per cent. off,** as well as the additional line of

Diamonds,
Gold and Silver Watches,
And Fine Jewellery,
At 20 per cent. off.

These are all new and well assorted goods and at the regular price are bargains. Taken now they are at a price with which none can compete, and all goods sold by us are guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

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Next door to Kerr & Begg's. 47 Government St.,

ALL FINE GOODS MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES. THE MOST DIFFICULT WATCH REPAIRS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

BEST
Northfield Coal.

Everyone can get the Best Coal in quantity AT PORTER'S WHARF. Apply to Capt. E. McCoskrie, or Jasper P. Birch, agent on the wharf, Telephone 46.

PRICE---**$7 per Ton,** delivered to any part of the City. Full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at Capt. Clark's, Telephone No. 110; or at J. Haggarty's, 204 Yates Street.

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months
Interest on deferred payments.
For particulars apply to

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. T e owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through th Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.
Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

IRISH OPINIONS.

Michael O'Brien and John Dillon Express Themselves Pleased With the New Bill.

The Financial and Land Clauses Are the Principal Stumbling Blocks.

Dillon Says no True Irishman Will Refuse to Accept Gladstone's Measure.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—William O'Brien, M. P. for Cork city, said this morning in an interview regarding the Home Rule Bill: "It seems to be that the main principles of the bill provide for a better settlement of the home rule question than the bill of 1886. Our chief reservation is the financial proposals. It remains to be seen whether Gladstone's surplus of half a million pounds is real. Sexton, Dillon, Blake and others of our friends fear that the full extent of Irish local charges has not been taken into account. In the proposed contribution for the support of the police will involve a formidable drain for the first few years. Irishmen will hold opinions on such matters at present and do the threshing out when the figures are fully examined and understood. Nevertheless, the main lines of the bill are a noble and sufficient settlement of the national claims. We are able to heartily recommend Irish acceptance of the measure. It gives substantial control over our domestic affairs. We should not be justified in resenting provisions giving the minority adequate representation and providing for veto by the Crown and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The second chamber will certainly be a considerable drag, and the franchise of £20 will probably insure a majority of members of the council for Tory land owners, who are certain to combat against any extravagant proposals on the part of the popular chamber. This, however, is not likely to be a stumbling block, as the Nationalists do not contemplate a revolutionary programme. The programme of the Nationalists would be sympathetic and patriotic in the work of advancing business in the interests of Ireland." "Police arrangements," added Mr. O'Brien, "are practically those agreed upon with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne, but the present force would doubtless be re-engaged under Irish authority. The checks upon the appointment of judges are irksome, but probably useful. There are now too many judges in Ireland, but the chances are that the more rabid of these will retire on pensions. It is a sacrifice to demand that Irishmen shall be debarred from touching the land question for three years. We recognize that the compromise is reasonable, but we must press for power to check the present land commissioners in the meantime from saddling lease holders with back rents. Irishmen will probably assent to the reduction of membership at Westminster."

Mr. Gladstone spent an excellent night and rose at the usual hour in hearty condition, afterwards proceeding to the House of Commons to listen to his leading Conservative antagonist, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

The following statement of the contents of the home rule bill has been officially handed to the press:—

"The bill offers Ireland a legislature with a free hand in all Irish affairs and an executive government responsible to that legislature. In all the main principles and in the political machinery it is provided for much better than in the bill of 1886. The Irish Parliamentary party at a meeting specially summoned after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's speech, cordially accepted the new home rule constitution as a satisfactory scheme of Irish national self government, subject to the endevors in committee to improve the supposed defective financial arrangements and have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the purview of the Irish national legislature. We are authorized by the party to transmit this resolution to the friends and supporters of Irish liberty in the United States and Canada." (Signed.) JOHN DILLON, MICHAEL DAVITT.

John Dillon in an interview said that the main fact was admitted on all sides that the bill was a great advance on the Home Rule bill of 1886. "Hence," he added, "the Irish feel that although they cannot approve the present financial proposals and provisions regarding the land question, they are bound to recognize in the heartiest manner, the noble courage and fidelity of Mr. Gladstone in offering this constitution to the country. The main improvements in the new bill are:

First, disappearance of the Receiver-General, and consequent perfect financial freedom for the Irish government, which will be able to collect and control its own revenues. Second, in the constitution of a second chamber, which makes the legislature a thoroughly workable and democratic body. Third, improvement in the veto power, which is provided for in a better manner than in the bill of 1886. Fourth, in Irish control of the police and the land question after a limited number of years.

In regard to the retention of Irish members at Westminster, it is not essential, provided the legislature of Ireland has full power over Irish affairs. I see no objection to the re-electing of Irish representatives in the imperial parliament and I accept the religious restrictions heartily. I believe the bill will pass the House of Commons.

SHAKESPERE'S ADVENTURE.

How the Constable Could Not Help Himself. The Forest Queen Deserters.

NANAIMO, Feb. 14.—A most daring outrage was perpetrated on the person of Constable Shakespere while on duty in Northfield district on Saturday night. The constable was walking along the road when he was accosetd by a man, who said, "You're the ——— that stopped us from getting liquor." Their language was so abusive that the officer got out his handcuffs and made a grab for one of the trio, the grasp was eluded, and in return all three assaulted him; two of them held him up against the fence while the other relieved him of everything in his possession, including a watch and chain, $20.75, whistle, revolver, cane and keys, then they made off. Information of the highway robbery was communicated to the police at at Wellington and this city and a sharp lookout was kept for the robbers. Constable Stephenson succeeded in arresting a colored man at Wellington, one of the three, and telephoned the description of another to Nanaimo police. Sergt. Gibbs caught another named Dooley, (colored) the last named attempted to draw a knife, but was warned by the sergeant not to attempt anything rash, or it might prove fatal to him, which warning had the desired effect. The handcuffs were put on the prisoner and he was taken to jail. On searching him a slung shot was found on him and other dangerous weapons. Both prisoners were remanded.

Four of the crew of the American ship Forest Queen lying at Departure Bay deserted the vessel on Sunday night and were at once placed to the credit of the union. Secretary Olsen was spoken to about the matter yesterday and disclaimed all knowledge of it. He said: "I would not think of allowing any such thing at the present time." Chief O'Connell caught the men later in the day, and they claimed the union had nothing to do with their desertion. They stated a boat came alongside the vessel with one man in it and they got into it and came to town. The police will look further into the matter.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of Westminster appeared in the Opera House last night, and the reception they received must have been very flattering. "A Dead Shot" was the name of the play and the actors sustained their parts in a most satisfactory manner.

The poles for the incandescent light were distributed throughout the city yesterday.

PREACHES WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Mr. Hobson Continues His Work—An Evangelist Who Doesn't Pay His Bills.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 14—An old man named Brown, in a terrible state of filthiness and destitution, was brought in from the North Arm of the Fraser River this morning. He will be sent to jail as a vagrant, there being no institution for the care of such unfortunates.

On Saturday there was an advertisement in the papers stating that no services would be held in Christ church pending the arrival of another minister, and purporting to be signed by the wardens and sidesmen. These have now announced that their names were used without authority. Though his license is revoked, Mr. Hobson is holding services in rented rooms pending the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the action of Bishop Sillitoe.

S. F. Pritchard, the boy preacher who held evangelistic services last Sunday, left on the Islander with several bills unpaid. The meetings were not successful.

The purchase of the street railway is under consideration. A committee of the city council will get an expert to value the property.

THE AGGRESSOR ESCAPED.

Injuries Heaped on a Hapless Celestial—Capture of a Young Thief.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 14.—Lee Sing who stabbed John Murchison on Friday on being snowballed, was fined $10 and costs to-day. Murchison was not prosecuted.

Henry Hoy is sure to be returned for ward 4 at the nomination to-morrow.

Young Buck who stole a watch last July at Plumper's Pass, was arrested by Governor Moresby on Friday, at Steveston, with the watch on him. He was taken back there and sentenced on Saturday to one month. He is now in gaol here.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A luxury of luxuries—Tamlkande

RADICAL DISINFECTION.

Russell Harrison Suspects that Fumigators Have Robbed the White House.

Cheyenne Germans Swindle Extensively---The Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

The Bark Detroit Safe---Canadian Cattle Quarantine to be Resented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Has the White House been robbed? Just what occurred is what every one is trying to find out, particularly the members of the presidential family, who are the sufferers. The affair has not yet become known to many owing to the failure on the part of the President or any members of his family to report the matter to the police. They preferred, it seems, to let the matter drop as they did not want it aired in the newspapers, but notwithstanding all efforts it leaked out this afternoon, through a report made to the health office.

A private coupe pulled up at the door of the health office about 11 o'clock, containing Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison. Mr. Harrison quickly asked for Mr. Hammett, the health officer of the district, and he and his wife were at once shown into the private office of that gentleman. They remained closeted with Dr. Hammett nearly an hour. Mr. Harrison went to the health officer to make a complaint against officials who had in charge the work of fumigating Mr. and Mrs. Harrison's apartments at the White House after their little daughter had recovered from scarlet fever.

As soon as the child had fully recovered, Mr. Harrison engaged a suite of rooms at the Arlington Hotel, where he is now staying. He left the White House that the health authorities might take charge of the rooms he had occupied and thoroughly disinfect and fumigate them to prevent contagion. It was understood that all the bed clothing and carpets, rugs and other articles in these rooms which might take the germ of the disease should be burned. It was also understood that the toys belonging to the little girl should be destroyed. The disinfection process was completed a week ago, and a few days after the health authorities pronounced the rooms free from all danger of spreading the disease. Mr. Harrison ordered that the jewelry belonging to himself and his wife, clocks and such ornaments about the rooms as it was necessary only to fumigate, should be packed and sent over to him at the Arlington.

Among other things were valuable letters, documents and memorandum books which were left to Mr. Harrison by his mother. These, it was supposed, would be fumigated and not destroyed. Mr. Harrison was seen by a reporter at the Arlington to-night. He was evidently very indignant at the action of the health officers in destroying the property belonging to him, which, he said, it was not necessary to destroy.

"I can't understand how they could permit a set of men to destroy in this reckless manner valuable articles of jewelry and valuable documents without even taking a list of the articles destroyed. Don't understand me as complaining of every proper precaution being taken, but who can see the wisdom of taking costly rings, earrings and other articles from the dressing case and destroying them when they could easily have been saved? The papers, too, which belonged to my mother, could easily have been fumigated, or at least we ought to have been given an opportunity of looking them over before they were burned. I do not want to make any rash charge against the men who did this work, and would naturally dislike to question their honesty, the fact remains, however, that when I called at the health office this morning none of the jewelry was recovered as it has been destroyed, and no record kept of it. Upon investigation I found that the health office had placed the work of fumigating in the hands of the pound master, and he sent his men, the dog catchers, to the White House to do the work. These men say they destroyed the jewelry, but where is the official record of what they destroyed? it certainly seems to me the matter should be investigated."

OTTAWA NEWS.

A Traitor Rewarded---Mr. Taylor Proposes a Retaliation Scheme.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—In reply to Dr. Landerkin, Sir John Thompson said that one C. S. Clarke had been employed in the Justice department and was now in the Agricultural department; that he was the man who procured a pamphlet said to be the production of Edward Farrar and gave it to a police officer so as to defeat a conspiracy to destroy the commerce and fisheries of Canada and prevent the annexation of Canada to the United States. Dr. Landerkin said: "He has got his reward, but he should have more than $2 per day. It is not enough."

In the House yesterday Mr. Denison, in the absence of Mr. McCarthy, introduced the latter's Northwest bill, which was read the first time.

Mr. Gamble left for Victoria last evening bearing plans for the William Head quarantine station and wharf and an authorization to call for tenders. The estimated cost is $100,000.

Mr. Mara has secured a promise that the Columbia will be surveyed at Revelstoke, with a view to protection of the wasting banks.

Owing to the message to the Government from Washington, stating that Canadian stock for Chicago exhibition will undergo quarantine, Taylor will give notice in the House of the advisability of withdrawing the grant and stopping the exhibit altogether. It would be impossible to send stock to Chicago and undergo 90 days' quarantine.

Canada Cattle Question.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A deputation interested in the import of Canadia cattle to-day waited on Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, for the purpose of requesting him to remove the restrictions now put upon importations of live cattle from the Dominion. The members of the deputation were introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen. After listening to the arguments advanced by the deputation in support of the removal of the restrictions, Mr. Gardner said he thought those interested should wait till they knew what Canada proposed to do in the direction of regular importation of cattle into that country. At present it was impossible to make any alterations in the regulations now enforced, nor could he definitely forecast what would be done in the future.

GOLDEN NEWS.

Better Weather—Copper Rising in Price—Arrow Lake Prospectors.

From the Golden Era.]

On Tuesday a decided change for the better took place in the weather and has been maintained.

The copper specimens sent from East Kootenay to Chicago are really first-class and are sure to attract much attention from copper men.

The price of copper is advancing. Now boys is your time to turn attention to this metal and use your picks and dynamite to unearth the resources of oxide and carbonate of this metal which are known to exist here.

Two of our well known prospectors, Fred Wells and John Henderson, have started on an exploratory trip. Their goal is the Arrow Lakes, West Kootenay, and they will endeavor to reach it from the Spallumacheen route and thence across country skirting the McMurdo basin. All our prospectors are watching this experiment with interest as it is said from the McMurdo basin to the lakes is only a distance of about 30 miles, but it remains to be seen whether it is accessible or not.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

E. Hutcherson, of Ladner's, is in the city.

Capt. S. F. Scott leaves for England shortly.

F. C. Jones, of Kamloops, is at the Oriental.

John McNab, of New Westminster, is in town.

S. S. Bailey, of Kaslo, is at the Hotel Victoria.

D. R. Ker came home on the Louise last night.

Judge Bole, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Capt. John Irving left for the Sound last evening.

Dr. Sproule was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

Capt. W. R. Clarke returned from the Sound last evening.

R. H. Hall, M.P.P., returned from the Mainland last evening.

E. E. Blackwood will be unable to leave his home this week.

Joseph Boscowitz leaves to-night for England on a four months' visit.

F. Evans, Supreme Court stenographer, New Westminster, is in town.

M. M. English and Mrs. English returned from the Sound last evening.

W. J. Macaulay and Mrs. Macaulay returned from the Sound yesterday.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

The sealing schooner Fawn, Capt. Magneson, is ready for sea with a white crew and Indian hunters.

The whistling buoy at Neah Bay is disabled and not operating and mariners should take warning.

The schooner W. P. Sayward has obtained her clearance at the custom house for her cruise after seals.

The steamship Flintshire is expected back from Tacoma to-night. Should she come she will leave for the Orient to-morrow.

The sealing schooner Annie E. Paint, Capt. Bissett, with a full white crew will probably start on her sealing cruise to-morrow.

The steamship Empress of China is due here this evening or to-night from Yokohama. She had not been reported from Otter Point, to which communication is open, up to 3:30 o'clock. The Ceylon commissioner with the Ceylon exhibit for the World's Fair are on the Empress. She also has a number of native workmen who will erect the building.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 14.—The bark Detroit, which was reported to have been the vessel capsized off Cape Flattery, arrived at Nanaimo this morning. The British ship St. Monian arrived from Santos, Brazil, after a passage of 180 days. She was eighty days rounding Cape Horn. The crew were attacked by scurvy, one seaman died and another fell overboard.

The wrecker Whitelaw, which was here last summer, is a total wreck. On Saturday she went ashore at Russian landing, on the California coast, north of San Francisco and went to pieces. Everything was lost, the crew barely escaping with their lives. She was valued, with her excellent equipment, at $41,000, and was insured for $15,000. Capt. Whitelaw was notified by wire on Sunday and will probably go to San Francisco on the next steamer.

Cavin Bros., 94 Douglas street, are selling boots and shoes at cost for CASH for 30 days.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's Speech in the House of Commons Yesterday.

Features of the New Bill---Changes From the Measure of 1886 ---Other Speakers.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Following is a summary of the concluding portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech in introducing the Home Rule Bill. Speaking of the proposed Irish Legislature he said:

The law of alienation does not belong to it, nor anything that belongs to external trade, the coinage and other subsidiary subjects. Other incapacities are imposed similar to those contained in the bill of 1886. These provide for the security of religious freedom, the safeguard of education and for the security of personal freedom, in which we endeavored to borrow one of the modern amendments to the American constitution.

Then, coming to exclusive powers, we retain viceroyalty of Ireland, but we divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run for six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown. Then, also, the post is freed from all religious disability. (Cheers.) Then comes a clause which may be considered formal, although it is of great importance, providing for the full devolution of the executive power from the sovereign for the appointment of the executive committee of the Privy Council of Ireland. We propose to make this the executive council for ordinary affairs the cabinet of the viceroy.

It has appeared to us to be highly inconvenient to alter the numbers of the legislative assembly. If we were to increase the number we did not know what the increase ought to be. If we were to deduct we would run serious risks of causing practical inconveniences in Dublin, especially when functions of international government came to be exercised, and when probably there will be a great deal to do. We therefore leave the number at 103, and we fix the term at five years. We leave the constituency as it is now.

Next as to the legislative council. Mr. Gladstone said he did not think they would have been warranted, without some strong necessity, in establishing a system of a single chamber, but in Ireland, he added, far from finding any such necessity, we look to the legislative council as enabling us to meet the expectations that we shall give to the minority some means of freer and fuller consideration of its views. The next thing is, shall the legislative council be nominated or elected. We came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council. (Cheers.) If it should be made a weak council it would probably enjoy a very short term of existence. We therefore propose an elective council, believing it to be the only form wherein we can give any great force to the vitality of the institution. Well then, how do we differentiate this council from that popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at 48, with an eight years term of office, the term of the popular assembly being shorter. We then constitute a new constituency. The constituency must in the first place be associated with a rental value of twenty pounds, whereby we secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170,000 persons, including owners as well as occupiers, but subject to a provision that no owner or occupier has a vote in more than one constituency.

I know no argument of an abstract, theoretical or constitutional character against the retention of Irish members at Westminster; but to revert to an old expression which has become rather familiar, I do not think it in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious practical difficulties. (Cheers.) Retention involves two points. First, as to numbers, and secondly, as to voting power. Now as to the first question, that of numbers, is Ireland to be fully represented in the House? (Hear, hear.) Well, probably the feeling will be in favor of the affirmative. Then arises another difficulty, what is full representation for Ireland? In 1884 the House treated Ireland in a wise and liberal spirit by assigning 103 members to that country. That number was then beyond what, according to the calculation of population in this country, Ireland was entitled to, and it is claimed that unhappily the disparity has since been aggravated by a double process. The population of Great Britain has increased while that of Ireland has decreased, and has now reached a point that whereas formerly entitled to 103 members, it would, according to this same ratio, now have 80. There ought to be a general determination to interpret full representation as meaning representation according to existing population. Speaking of full representation, then, I imply that the representation in the House from Ireland would be composed of 80 Irish gentlemen. Of course, it follows that there would have to be an election. These 80 members from Ireland in the House would probably be indisposed to recognize a commission given to 103 members, so when it had been determined that 80 was the proper number, we endeavored to arrange the schedule of the bill in such a manner that this Imperial representation would practically not clash with representation in the Legislature at Dublin. Now comes the greater difficulty. What voting powers are these 80 members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully, that is my first postulate; my second postulate is that Ireland is to be

INVESTED WITH SEPARATE POWERS,

subject, no doubt, to Imperial authority. Still, as we must, from experience, practically separate a certain independent power, as has been done by other Legislatures of the Empire, Ireland is to be endowed with separate powers over Irish affairs. The question before us is: Is she, or is she not, to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? I propose this question in the true parliamentary form: "Yea or No." There are reasons both ways. We cannot cut them off in a manner perfectly clean and clear from these questions. We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are Imperial questions and those that are Irish questions. (Cheers.) Unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions they must have too little or too much, because there are questions which defy our efforts to arrange them with accuracy and precision on the proper side of the line as either English or Irish. We do not see the possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the House, namely, that of determing the composition of the Executive power, A vote of confidence is a simple declaration, but it may be otherwise. I do not see that it is possible to exclude Irish members from voting on that great question. Next, unless the Irish members vote on all questions you break the Parliamentary tradition. The presence of 80 members with only limited powers of voting is a serious breach of that tradition which, whether you resolve to face it or not, ought to be made the subject of most careful consideration. Now I come to reasons against the universal voting power. It is difficult to say "everything on that side Irish, everything on this side Imperial." That, I think, you cannot do. If you ask me for a proportion, I say nine-tenths, nineteen-twentieths, perhaps ninety-nine one-hundredths, of the business of Parliament can without difficulty be classed as Irish or Imperial. It would, however, be a great anomaly if these 80 Irish members should come here continually to intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. If some

LARGE QUESTION OF CONTROVERSY

in British affairs should then come up, causing a deep and vital severing of the two great parties in this House, and the members of those parties knew that they could bring over eighty members from Ireland to support them, I am afraid a case like that would open a possible door to wholesale, dangerous political intrigue. My colleagues found themselves not well able to face a contingency of that kind. They inserted in the bill limitations on the voting power of the Irish members to exclude them first from voting on a bill or motion expressly confined to Great Britain; second from voting on a tax not levied upon Ireland; third, from voting on a vote or appropriation of money otherwise than for the Imperial service, and fourth from voting on any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain. The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is the autonomy and self-government of Ireland in all matters properly Irish. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty to which I have just alluded—the retention of Irish members in the House. This is a secondary matter in their eyes and ought not to interfere with the principal aim. In face of the feeling that a shade of uncertainty still hangs over the question of retention of the Irish members we have affixed to the paragraph concerning this question the words: "Excepting and until Parliament shall determine the coming financial legislation." I wish to supply the key note to the financial part of the legislation. That keynote is to be found in the provision included in our plans from the first, and wisely and generously acceded to by Ireland through her representatives, that there is to be one system of legislation for all the kingdoms. As far as external things are concerned that will be found to entail very important consequences. It has guided us to the conclusion at which we have arrive, of unity of the commercial legislation of the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, post office and telegraphs. By the adoption of this keynote, we can attain to the most valuable results, and will be likely to avoid the clashing and friction of agents of the Imperial and agents of the Irish government. We make under cover of this proposal a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded on any other principle. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by Imperial authority. The principle to which we are bound to give effect is: "Ireland has to bear a fair share of Imperial expenditure." The word "Imperial" is defined in the schedule which gives the list of Imperial burdens. The first mode is the lump sum payment adopted in 1886; this method, we thought, should disappear naturally from the new bill, for, through the retention of Irish representation here, Irish members will vote the

IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.

Consequently it would seem strange under these circumstances to revert to the method of a lump sum. Another method is what may simply be described as a method of a quota. That is to say, that Ireland shall pay 6 per cent., or 5 per cent., or 4 per cent., or what you please of the Imperial expenditures, which shall be taken out of the common fund, and she will be debited to that extent and will have to pay it over from her account to ours. If you fix the quota, and the quota is absolutely elastic, should the Imperial expenditure swell the principal, the quota would still secure the relative share to be contributed by Ireland. But there is a third method which we might adopt, that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due England. Here is one of the revenues to which the greatest difficulty adheres. When explaining the subject in 1886 I pointed out that there was a large revenue locally received in Ireland, but it really belonged to Great Britain. The principal of the revenue was within the excise department. With the advantage of the consideration which the inland revenue department has had since the former plan was produced, we get rid of the difficulty altogether, as far as the inland revenue is concerned. We provide that revenue levied in Ireland shall be revenue really belonging to Ireland, that is revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. It is not so with the customs; there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. It is not so large as is involved in the case of excise, but still it comes up to several hundred thousands. If we adopted the method of quota we should expose Irish finance to large and inconvenient shocks from the changes introduced in the English budgets. Imperial reasons also would perhaps make it necessary to do what we are, I think, very unwilling to do, namely, to give Imperial officers a meddling and intervening power in relation to Irish affairs. The third plan is to appropriate a particular fund. Say this fund should be taken up by us and shall stand in acquittal of all the obligations of Ireland for Imperial services. This fund will sweep away all the difficulty of calculation and intervention which might belong to the quota method. Then we have the fund practically in our hands in the management of the customs revenues of Ireland, which must be British. Consequently we shall be receivers of a fund which will never go near

THE IRISH EXCHEQUER,

if it be deemed a fair and convenient arrangement. There can be no question of handing it backwards and forwards. We should keep it and give Ireland a receipt in full, instead of coming upon her for heavy payments from year to year. Next, the customs revenue would be very nearly the right amount. I do not know what the House might consider the right amount. Judgments might fluctuate; some might say 4 per cent., some 5 per cent., some a little more than 5 per cent.; but the amount is £3,430,000 yearly gross, £60,000 allowed for collection, £2,970,000 net. With the Imperial expenditure at £59,000,000, £2,370,000 is a sum that drops between a charge of 4 per cent. and a charge of 5 per cent. The Irish members will observe that by that means everything of a practical nature we will hand over to them, though the rates of excise and the postal and telegraph rates will be a fixed amount. The authority and the whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers. The fund plan falls short of the exactitude of the quota plan, the latter meets every exigency of peace and war; but this plan is not quite so exact. Questions may arise such as "Are we assured we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great Imperial emergency?" I myself am bound to say that I think there is very little to fear from trusting to the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much, I am afraid her offering will lean to generous extravagance rather than meanness. When we come to a state of war, we have to look to three sources—customs, excise and income tax. With regard to the customs, we propose to leave them in our own hands, so that there can be no difficulty in adopting other contributions so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise we have in view a proposition to retain control in our hands, which, with considerable power, will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland if she thinks such a provision necessary. The Irish balance sheets stand thus. On the credit side it would appear that the excise revenue is £3,220,000, while the taxation which goes over stamps, income tax, excise license, is £1,495,000; postal revenue, £740,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000; making a total of £5,660,000.

ON THE OTHER SIDE

Ireland takes over the whole of the civil charges with the exception of the constabulary charges of £3,110,000, inland revenues £160,000, and postal services £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,150,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items we have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her mission. I will now release the House from the painful consideration of the details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme. I submit that the plan may be imperfect, but I hope it will receive impartial consideration. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticism, I hope I shall not give offence when I express my deep conviction that a plan closely resembling this, if not the present proposal, of an identical legislative chamber for Ireland, may shortly become a law. There is one risk, and that is if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantably prolonged, the demand for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repeal of the Union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope that the ship of state will be steered from that rock. I would ask you to contrast the present condition of the Irish people with what it was at the time of Swift, when the then Irish ascendancy Parliament begged to be admitted to the British Parliament and was refused, or with what it was in the beginning of the century immediately after the Union, when Irish voters were trooped to the polls for the simple purpose of recording their votes in order to return landlords to Parliament. We have concluded that we have before us a different state of things. Ireland has on her side the memory of vast victories earned by the sweat of labor, but really earned and recorded on her behalf; Ireland has mighty sympathies, she requires this larger and stronger island. She has obtained the suffrage of Scotland and the suffrage of Wales, and in the short space of seven years she has changed a majority of more than 200 against her in England to one third that number. She was stinted in the franchise and

MEANS OF REPRESENTATION.

Now she possesses a most extended franchise with most perfect protection. Her remaining objects she has not yet attained to; but she looks forward to the attainment of them with more means in her hands. One other source of strength, she has the moderation of her demands. (Hear, hear.) She has ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since, abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she was entitled to make on the subject of the act of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every Imperial power. She has consented to keep the House of Commons and the universal supremacy of the Empire. In return she has asked you only that she have the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice, combined with the voice of her people, I hope will soon move this nation to say shall soon be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter, I think dispassionate men would say the sooner ended the better. The sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities annd open the era of peace and goodwill—the sooner done the better. These are matters, however, which human vision is hard to penetrate. But I must, of my own part, say that I never will, and never can be a party to bequeathing to my country the continuance of this heritage of discord, which has been handed down from generation to generation with hardly a momentary interruption, through seven centuries, with all the evils that follow in its train. I wish no part nor parcel in that process. It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause not of one party or one nation, but of all parties and all nations. To these nations, viewing them as I do, with their past opportunities under a living union for power and happiness; to these nations I say: Let me entreat you, if it were my last breath I would so entreat you, let the dead bury their dead! and cast behind you forever recollections of bygone evils. Cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come. (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

When the cheering had died out, Sir Edward Clarke, who had been Attorney-General in the Salisbury administration, congratulated Mr. Gladstone on the magnificent physical effort which he had just made, and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, was loudly cheered on rising. He referred to the case of Canada, which he maintained was disloyal almost to rebellion before it was established a home rule colony. Canada, he insisted, would have been lost to England long ago if she had been refused home rule. Mr. Sexton paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone for his steadfastness in the cause of Home Rule, and to the intellectual power he had shown in laying the bill before the House. He declared that its provisions are on the whole better than those of the bill of 1886. He agreed with the proposal that the Executive should have power from its inception to establish a new police force, after which the Irish constabulary was to be withdrawn from areas in which the new police were placed. Mr. Sexton said he did not object to the Upper Chamber being considered as a safeguard to the minority. The financial proposals were less just to Ireland than those of the bill of 1886. His party was not disposed to make any trouble, considering the retention of Irish members but it was possible that when Home Rule had been established their voices would be silent in the House, unless the other members troubled them. If the Imperial Parliament should display any tendency to capricious and vexatious use of the veto, or to interfere in the sphere defined by itself for the Irish Parliament, he thought it would be found that Ireland's unique position would stand the Irish members in good stead. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir Edward Clarke, said that the land question was reserved to the Imperial parliament for three years.

Members then trooped out into the lobbies, where the speech was informally discussed with great animation. The Gladstonian Liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory, well-balanced and peace making measure, and seemed to be hopeful as to the second reading. The anti-Parnellite members were guarded in their utterances in favor of the bill as a whole, but were well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been some apprehension. As to the veto, for the present the anti-Parnellites would not say more than that they would keep an open mind in regard to it. All the Conservatives would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better than that of 1886. The Liberal-Unionists would not make even this favorable admission, and were declaring everywhere, as they have been doing for weeks past, while the provisions of the bill were unknown, that it must inevitably meet the fate of its predecessor. That is that it would never reach the committee stage in the House of Commons.

Meantime, in the House, Col. Saunderson, Conservative, of North Armagh, was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of Home Rule. The Ulster Royalists, he said, would offer to the last the bitterest opposition to any Home Rule scheme. Without uttering a distinct threat, he would say merely that unless the whole country was blind it could not ignore the demonstration of the Ulster Unionists last summer.

On motion of Col. Saunderson, the debate was adjourned. Mr. Sexton's speech embodied the results of a hasty deliberation of the Irish party under the presidency of Justin McCarthy. The Advanced Radicals, led by Henry Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke, will oppose the creation of a second chamber. The Moderate Liberals also have some misgivings in regard to complications likely to arise from threefold elections in Ireland. The text of the bill probably will not appear until the end of the week.

Among other distinguished auditors in the House were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Teck, who, seated above the clerk, listened intently to the speech. On the table lay the Premier's familiar lozenge pot, an item of all his speeches. The presence of a lamp to aid his failing sight added pathos to the scene. Mr. Gladstone started off in a slow, measured voice, his evident intention being to husband his resources; but his voice, though fine at the start, weakened manifestly during the preliminary sentences. Many eloquent passages were wasted on the audience, owing to the impatient curiosity to hear the details of the scheme. Indeed, the introduction suffered from prolixity, hence, by the time the speaker arrived at the provisions of the bill his voice had lowered considerably, and the financial statements were almost inaudible beyond the table. He recovered his voice somewhat, however, during the peroration, which was remarkably fine and impressive. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Gladstone was overwhelmed with congratulations. He took tea in the House of Commons and, after resting an hour, drove home in high spirits. He dined with his family and maintained his vivacious mood during the entire evening.

A Mother's Love for Her Child.

There dwells in the mother's heart a sacred and holy love for her child which defies the powers of description. We cannot properly fathom that love; it is too deep—too mysterious.

The child's life depends upon the mother's care and love; without these it fades and dies.

Thousands of loving mothers, owing to lack of experience and thought, lose their dear ones. The little clinging tendrils wither and die, simply because they are improperly fed. It should be borne in mind that the infant's stomach is extremely weak, and easily put out of order. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the infant's death is due to stomach difficulties and impaired digestion.

The common foods of the present day are conducive to diarrhœa, dysentery, constipation and other troubles which cut off thousands of young lives. When mothers are obliged to use artificial foods, it will be well to remember that there is only one make in the world that is in every way suited for the young and tender child. Physicians everywhere, who thoroughly understand infant dieting, are prescribing the celebrated Lactated Food. This grand food contains all the nourishing elements of pure breast-milk, and is easily digested. Lactated Food gives health and strength; it produces flesh, bone and muscle, and keep the digestive organs in perfect condition. Give it a trial at once, dear mother, if you would see your child healthy and happy.

CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice from an item which appeared in yesterday's paper, that the police have warned the property owners that the by law requiring sidewalks to be cleared of snow is to be enforced. This is all very well, sir, but what about our street crossings? Have the police notified the mayor and aldermen of the dangerous and disgraceful condition they are in. I have no hesitation in saying that for the thirty years I have resided in this city the crossings have never been as bad as they are to-day. Why don't the authorities set the example and clean their own walks first. They should either act or give place for men that will. RATEPAYER.

Duck Shooting.

A party of fourteen went down to Sooke harbor on Saturday evening on the steamer Constance, duck shooting. They had good sport, but the majority were not used to the "grub" provided for the crews of tug boats and as a consequence there were a number of sick sportsmen in the city last evening. The weather, too, was not as mild as it might have been, and this added to the discomfiture of those who were not used to roughing it. On the way home on Sunday afternoon some of the machinery broke and she was at the mercy of the winds and waves for half an hour. No one is, however, any the worse for the little experience.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

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"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think of what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent?** Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, **I could do no work.** I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

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E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

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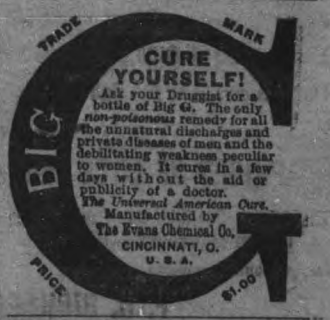

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Capt. M. Manson, of Victoria, B.C., says: "I took a fearful cold after unusual exposure and found myself tightened up so much that I had great difficulty in even breathing. A torturing cough set in and I was miserable in the extreme. I took four regular doses of Cubb's Cough Cure and the result astonished me. In ONE NIGHT my cough was broken up and my system completely freed from all symptoms of cold. I heartily recommend it to everyone."

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ECONOMIZING COAL.

A Very Interesting Subject for Every Householder.

Few families understand thrift in using fuel.

The furnace which heats six cottage rooms on a ton a month is presumed to do its duty well enough, but since I heard of the merchant in Northern New York who ran his furnace on a little over half a ton a month and heated seven rooms and entries perfectly, I am trying to make my furnace live up to it.

This rich man took care of his own furnace, had a special sifter which took every scale of cinders out, and then reburnt them. Only rich men practice such thrift—if they begin poor they are not apt to stay so.

If you would like to bring your coal bills in limit the first thing is to have a much finer sifter than the kind sold. You can get such a screen for 75 cents and fasten it in a covered box or barrel, so that all the cinders from 24 hours can be sifted as easily as flour, without dust. Fully one-fifth the coal is saved in this way and often much more.

It is economy to start a stove or furnace in the morning, or when quite low, with a shovel of nut coal; when that reddens put on the larger sort, open the draughts till it burns red, which will be in from 16 minutes to half an hour; then close all draughts, front and rear, and your fire will keep four or five hours without attention, pouring out its heat in the rooms, where you want it, and not up the chimney.

There are half a dozen simple ways of saving coal, not one of which is known, much less practised, in this country. The use of fireballs saves one-third coal, and is common enough in England from the laborer's cottage to the lodgings of thrifty gentlewomen in Bath and Cheltenham—but who has ever seen them here? Made of one-third coal dust, two-thirds sand and beaten clay, molded with water into balls the size of a goose egg and dried, they are a permanent fuel. When the coal fire is hot and red a dozen of these balls put into the furnace will become red hot and stay so, like red hot brick, keeping up the heat far longer than cool without them. There is nothing like them for keeping the house warm at night; and half a dozen put red hot into a brazier or portable furnace would take the chill off bedrooms very comfortably. Why will not men out of work make these fireballs and sell them 'round to houses? Boarding-house keepers and thrifty families would be only too glad to buy them.

The greatest economy will be found in mixing half coal and half coke—the egg or stove coal, as, being cheaper than furnace size, it does not take so much of its own heat to burn it.

Nut coal goes much farther for stoves than egg, and the fire can be controlled better; it also takes far less kindling.

In warm winter days keep the fire low by shaking the furnace grate only enough to secure a draught; then when the coal burns red, draw it forward and fill the back and sides with the unsifted ashes and cinders, moistened and mixed with half as much coal sweepings. Bank over the top with this, leaving small vents for the fire, open the drafts 10 minutes and then close for the day, leaving the cold air box or shaft wide open.

But when the wind is at the north side of the house, freezing all before it, the air box should be nearly closed, as then the force of the current will supply as much by an inch opening as the entire box in an ordinary day. The printed directions furnished with some furnaces "not to lessen the air shaft, but increase the fire," were written in the interest of the coal men, not the householder.

There is really a good deal of pleasure in getting furnace and ventilation under control, so that the house is kept at a sunny, cheerful temperature night and day, without chill hours at nightfall and breakfast time, no sulphurous smells as if there were a basement connection with Tartarus, and no close, baking air because the water pan is empty. This feeling can be relieved by pouring a few spoonfuls of water carefully down the register, its steam moistening the air of the room, which has not vapor enough to keep throat and lungs comfortable. Here are two cautions, very simple, but how many know how to use them?

When rooms are heated by stoves, economy lies in never letting the fire go down in cold weather, as it takes more heat to warm the rooms when the walls are chilled than it does to keep them so for days.

See that all the seams and joints of your stove are tight and well fitted, or unknown draughts may burn your fire faster than you care for. Examine stoves on this point when buying a new one. No pattern I have ever seen is what it ought to be in this respect, but some are worse than others. You should examine the furnace of a first-rate steam boiler to learn what a stove ought to be to economize fuel. Many a factory is run on less coal than a common dwelling-house consumes, but the furnace is built for the closest saving of fuel, with doors fitting like ground-glass stoppers, tight bodies and carefully calculated draughts, by which every atom of heat possible is turned to account.—SHIRLEY DARE.

Aphorisms.

Silence is the gratitude of true affection.—Sheridan.

Shiftlessness is mostly only another name for aimlessness.—H. Parkhurst.

A man's accusations of himself are always believed, his praises never.—Montaigne.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—Ouida.

Scholarship, save by accident, is never the measure of a man's power.—J. G Holland.

Right is more beautiful than private affection, and is compatible with universal wisdom.—Emerson.

Sincerity is impossible unless it pervade the whole being; and the pretense of it saps the very foundation of character:—Lowell.

A man can keep another person's secret better than his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her secret, though she blabs all others.—La Bruyere.

To yield reverence to another, to hold ourselves and our lives at his disposal, is not slavery; often, it is the noblest state in which a man can live in this world.—Ruskin.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A luxury of luxuries—Tamlkande

An Heroic Failure.

First Club Youth.—Have you heard about Willie Dyer? He's broken down at college.

Second Club Youth.—Poor fellow—overwork, I suppose?

First Club Youth.—No; he tried to smoke twenty bunches of cigarettes in twenty hours, on a bet.

BISMARCK SAID "FIVE MILLIARDS."

A Characteristic Reply of the Iron Chancellor to Jules Favre at Versailles.

A new story about Bismarck—the great Bismarck we used to know—is something of a rarity. This, according to the New York Times, has never appeared in type before. It was at Versailles, in that fateful February of 1871, when Paris had just capitulated, and the spokesman of victorious Germany and humbled France were haggling over the bargain of a peace. It was already apparent that finance was to play a prominent part in the settlement, and some of the ablest and strongest financiers of Berlin and Frankfurt had been brought westward to Versailles for counsel and assistance. At their head was Herr Schwabach, the leading brain in the great Bleichroder combination but even he shrank from the responsibility of managing alone so vast a transfer of coined wealth as was contemplated, and urged that his father-in-law, Alexander Mendel, whom he regarded as the astutest and most capable money manager in Europe, should be sent for from London. This was done, and old Mr. Mendel attended the conferences held between the parties to the negotiations.

It was at one of these that Bismarck, pressed bluntly to name the minimum war indemnity which the new German empire would consent to take, blurted out those tremendous words, "Cinq milliards." There was dead silence for a moment. Then Jules Favre, springing to his feet, poured out a rhetorical and impassioned protest against this vast exaction. "Have you reflected," he asked the chancellor, in conclusion, "what such a sum of money—five thousand millions—really means? Why, sir, if a man, miraculously preserved against our common mortality, had been born on the very first day of our christian era, and had ever since gone on night and day putting franc pieces one by one on a pile he would not even by this time have got such a mass together as you demand."

Bismarck merely smiled, and laid his big hand on the London financier's shoulder, "That is very interesting, about the christian era man, but my friend, Mr. Mendel, is a Jew. He had been counting franc pieces 4,000 years before your fellows began. So you see it is all right."

ANCIENT AND MODERN WAR SHIPS.

Naval Architecture of Olden Times Being Reproduced in To-Days Men-of-War.

The Greek and Roman galleys, when compared with the ships of the middle ages, show not only greater stability but fitness for many uses besides that of merely cutting the water, says a writer in St. Nicholas. In one we find at the water's edge a sheaf of twelve huge swords or prongs for tearing an enemy at the water line, while above are two iron spear-headed rams to be run out violently by a concealed crew, and shaped either to smash in bulwarks or to hook on to or cut the enemy's rigging. From the platform above archers could discharge their arrows or repel boarders. Other war galleys were provided with catapults, from which great masses of stone or marble shot were hurled upon the enemy's ship or amid his rowers. Some of the larger ships carried great cranes, which, being lowered to an opposing ship, lifted with great grappling irons her bow or stern high enough in air to render her helpless for attack or defence. These machines, called "corvi," were invented by the famous engineer Archimedes, and were used by him with terrible effect at the seige of Syracuse, where the attacking galleys, according to Plutarch, advancing too close to the walls, were speared or grappled with great iron prongs, and after being lifted from the water by the ends were swayed to and fro, whirled in midair and dashed to fragments against the rocks. Though we may doubt the saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," we certainly find naval architecture repenting itself, for our modern men-of-war are abandoning the open fighting-tops at their masthheads and using the round basket-shoped fighting-towers which appeared so often in old designs of Roman ships, especially of the time of Julius Cæsar, in which we also discover a prow, ram, or beak so closely resembling those of the Chicago Atlanta and Maine that we might accuse the latter designers of plagiarism, One has a bow the exact counterpart of the British Ironclads Lord Warden and Royal Oak, now in the royal navy

Accomplished.—Edna—"She is really quite an engaging girl." Mabel—"How often up to date?" Edna—"Nine, with a marriage and a divorce besides."

A Perpetual Talker.—Jasper—"I am told your wife always gets in the last word." Mr. Timidboy.—"Oh, dear, no, she doesn't. She never reaches the last word."

The Last Resort.—Ethel—"I can't help it papa, that Mr. H. comes. I have tried everything to discourage and drive him away." Papa—"You have never tried to sing before him."

Strictly Professional.—Jaspar—"Time is the great healer." Jumpuppe—"Yes. And in his doctoring he is quite professional. Jaspar—"Indeed." Jumpuppo—"Yes. He brings us death."

Crushing—"Heaven, I think, is a place of endless rest." She—"Then you have it in your power to give me a foretaste of Heaven." He—How?" She—"By giving me a rest."

It Wasn't Seconded.—Thimbley—"Hello, Jagster, I thought you made a New Year's resolution to quit drinking." Jagster—"Sho I did. But nobody sheconded motion, 'n' resolution thash not sheconded's no good. Come 'n' take something."

Tamilkande reminds you of the tea of thirty years ago.

HINTS AS TO WINTER READING.

The Proper Thing is to Lay Out a Course and Follow it.

The days are shortening rapidly and the evenings lengthening. Outdoor enjoyments favored by the long summer evenings are dropped for the season, and the delights of reading will in large measure take their place. What finer occupation for the long winter evenings that are at hand? asks the Boston Journal. The intellectual world is constantly expanding in numerous directions, and no one is so well fitted to take in the enjoyments which life affords as the man or woman who has a good stock of information on different subjects. Social intercourse is often "flat, stale and unprofitable" for the lack of this important requisite of intellectual enjoyment. Ideas must be scarce when knowledge is limited.

How best to utilize the opportunities that winter affords for promoting intellectual growth and culture is an important question. An excellent way is to lay out a course of reading and follow it systematically. For general utility there is no better reading than history, biography and travel, with a little standard fiction thrown in. For special purposes scientific works should take the lead, and where literary culture is specially desired the best authors in leading lines of thought are to be preferred. But whatever style of reading is decided upon there should be steady adherence to the plan outlined. By following this course surprising progress will be made in mastering any subject. A half hour given every evening will carry one through the longest histories easily and with great profit. Read in this way all the leading histories in the world will become familiar in a few winters. History is an unfailing source of suggestive thought, and richly repays the reader for the time expended upon it. Biography reveals the secret springs of history and the lives of interesting characters. It is a sidelight oftentimes more interesting than history itself. Books of travel are essential to a correct knowledge of the discoveries of explorers as well as the condition and characteristics at the present day of well-known countries. Of course some good newspapers should be included in the winter's reading for information on current events.

The Lunar Atmosphere.

An article by Prof. W. E. Pickering in the current number of Astronomy and Astro-Physics gives some extremely interesting observations upon the rare atmosphere of the moon during the recent occultation of Jupiter. In photographs taken at Arequipa, Peru, on August 12 ult., when Jupiter was half concealed by the bright limb of the moon, there is quite decided evidence that our satellite's aerial envelope contains some dust or moisture in the form of cloud.

It had been computed that the density of the lunar atmosphere does not differ much from between three and four hundredths of that of the earth. But Prof. Pickering found on August 12 that the density cannot exceed one four-thousandth, and probably not one eight-thousandth, of that of the earth. Measured by the thermometer it would thus take two hundred and fifty lunar atmospheres to raise the mercury in the glass one inch. Nevertheless, two hundred and ten miles above the moon its atmosphere is dense enough to render shooting stars luminous, while meteors penetrating our atmosphere do not become luminous until they are within eighty miles of the earth's surface. Hence at great heights the air is denser on the moon than on its primary.

But Professor Pickering concludes from his researches that "even now the moon must be constantly losing whatever atmosphere it possesses."—N. Y. Herald.

Most Costly Volume in the World.

The most costly book in the world is the missal sent by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England, at the time when the title Defender of the Faith was conferred on that much-married monarch. For a number of years the book remained crown property, but Charles II., who had little use for missals, gave it to the ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, in whose family it remained until a few years ago, when the library of the duke was sold at auction. The missal was purchased by the German Government, which paid for it in cash the enormous sum of $50,000. A much higher price than this, however, was once offered for a single volume. In 1512 Pope Julius II. was in need of money and endeavored to borrow. He was at that time the possessor of a Hebrew bible, which, for some cause, the Jewish people of Venice desired to purchase. They offered to pay its weight in gold for the book, which was so heavy that the united strength of two men could barely lift it. The book was weighed, and the estimate made of its weight in gold was $105,000. Julius deemed this sum inadequate and declined to sell, so that the Vatican Hebrew bible is justly entitled to the distinction of being the most valuable book in the world.

The Loftiest Lakes.

The most loftily situated lakes are found among the Himalaya mountains in Thibet. Their altitudes do not, however seem to have been very accurately guaged, for different authorities give widely different figures regarding them. According to some, Lake Manasarovara, one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and if this is so it is undoubtedly the loftiest lake in the world. Two other Thibetan lakes, those of Chatamoc and Surakoi, are stated to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titicaca, in South America, was the loftiest in the world. It covers about 4,500 square miles, is 924 feet in its greatest depth and is 13,000 feet above the sea. In spite of inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Thibetan lakes, they are, no doubt, considerably higher than this or any other.

American Church Property.

In 1850 the property of the Roman Catholics in the United States amounted to $9,256,758, which in 1890 had increased to $118,381,516. The Methodists hold the largest total, viz.: $130,018,070, while the Episcopalians are the richest in proportion to their membership.

A Large Sized Tuning Fork.

The largest tuning-fork ever manufactured was one recently made at Hanau for the Physiological Institute at Leipsic, and weighs twenty-seven kilogrammes, or a little over seventy-two pounds, and gives fourteen double oscillations a second.

A New Departure in Melissa.

Acceding to persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognising the soundness of their argument, viz:—that in all but the large cities, it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks, to supply to the trade of Canada, Melissa Rainproof Garments, for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and pattern cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants, will, at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out **Tailor Made Garments,** equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York, and superior to any of European manufacture.

Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Cloak makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed, thus only can we secure one uniform finish.

In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season.

One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us, will be that *they can assort their sizes* from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outsized figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling in measuring forms which we will furnish on application.

Our travellers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department.

Designs, Patterns and every other information furnished on application.

Special attention given to letter orders.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.,
MONTREAL.

J. W. MACKEDIE & Co.,
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

A FORTUNE

Inherited by few, is pure blood, free from hereditary taint. Catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, **Scrofula,** and many other maladies born in the blood, can be effectually eradicated only by the use of powerful alteratives. The standard specific for this purpose—the one best known and approved—is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla,** the compound, concentrated extract of Honduras sarsaparilla, and other powerful alteratives.

"I consider that I have been

SAVED

several hundred dollars' expense by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would strongly urge all who are troubled with lameness or rheumatic pains to give it a trial. I am sure it will do them permanent good, as it has done me."—Mrs. Joseph Wood, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Dr. J. W. Shields, of Smithville, Tenn., says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and know of many wonderful cures effected by its use."

"For many years I was laid up with SCROFULA, no treatment being of any benefit. At length I was recommended to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. I did so, and

By Taking

about a dozen bottles, was restored to perfect health—weighing 230 pounds—and am now a believer in the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—James Petsy, Mine Boss, Breckenridge Coal Co. (Limited), Victoria, Ky.

"My niece, Sarah A. Loose, was for years afflicted with scrofulous humor in the blood. About 18 months ago she began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles was completely cured."—E. Caffall, P.M., Loose, Utah.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5
Cures others, will cure you

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m20-tf 55 Third street Victoria

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have **THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,** a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY

ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stabbles

H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary.

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. **Keep the Head Cool.**
2. **Keep the Bowels Open.**
3. **Keep the Feet Warm.**

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A girl to do light house work. Apply to Mrs. W. F. Hall, 8 Stanley Ave. fe13-9t

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly. Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mas4w-4w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Housework by the day, by a respectable young English woman. Apply G. TIMES Office. fe14 3t

WANTED—By young man, office work. Evenings only. R., this office. fe11f

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—Between Blanchard and Quadra Sts., on Fort St., a black morocco purse containing money and coins. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at TIMES Office.

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

$10 A MONTH—Nice detatched cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8-1y

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED. $2.
MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate. 95 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed not-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. JOHN HALL,
Homœpathist.
Has removed his office to the Five Sisters Block, 3rd floor, No. 51 and 53. Attendance from 2 till 5. fe10-1m

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL,
Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 30.

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh.
Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye' Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets.
Residence, corner Cadbors Bay road and Fernwood. aud

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's all, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY, 1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH Secretary.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
I. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 181, jul3

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale 423-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNUAL BALL

Under the auspices of the

SERGEANTS OF "C." BATTERY

—WILL BE HELD—

Tuesday, February 14th.

fe10-td

TENDERS WANTED.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.

C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

j23

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Jackson Bennett, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, bearing date the 9th day of February, A.D. 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Andrew Jackson Bennet, late of the District of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 9th day of March, A.D., 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
fe11-1w Official Administrator.

REMOVAL.

The Chicago Candy Factory has removed to No. 30 Government Street, three doors below C. E. Jones' Drug Store.

G. A. McCULLOCH.
fe13-2w

PIANO AND ORGAN.

I am prepared to receive pupils for instruction in Pianoforte and Organ, at the rooms lately occupied by the Conservatory of Music, Douglas Street. Terms on application to Weitt's Music Store, Government Street.

GEORGE J. BURNETT,
Organist St. Andrew's Pres. Church.
fe7-2w

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is publisher every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance

The Daily Times.

HOME RULE.

The history of politics will be searched in vain for a parallel to yesterday's incidents in connection with the Home Rule Bill. A veteran statesman, long past the usual span of life, introducing a measure of surpassing importance which he had also in the main devised, was surely a spectacle to command the admiration not only of his own people but of the world. What other octogenarian could be found capable of drawing up a bill dealing with so grave a problem and afterwards supporting it with a lucid and eloquent speech of nearly three hours? Not even one of Mr. Gladstone's opponents, unless wholly destitute of just and generous feelings, can withhold a tribute of praise for his marvellous ability. That he has opponents who refuse to credit him with either ability or honesty of purpose is probably the fact, but such people are scarcely worth a moment's attention. Of the bill itself there is no need to say much, since our readers have full opportunity to peruse Mr. Gladstone's exposition and to follow his comparison of it with the bill of 1886. The present measure presents some material differences from the previous one, perhaps the most notable being the retention of Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. That provision does not commend itself to the Radicals, and their arguments against it are, singularly enough, identical with those which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley advanced in 1886. There will no doubt be differences of opinion among the Liberals on other points, but we may fairly expect to see these composed while the bill is going through its various stages. The Conservatives and Unionists are bitterly opposed to the measure of course, but they would oppose it with equal vehemence in any form that would be acceptable to the people of Ireland. The Nationalists themselves appear to be satisfied with the main features of the bill, though not with all its details. It is quite likely that the measure will find its way through the Commons, in spite of the small size of the Liberal majority. The Lords will reject it, as they have promised in advance, and then the battle will have to be fought anew before the electorate. That Home Rule will triumph in the end we have no doubt, though Mr. Gladstone may not live to see its final victory. And it seems equally certain that when once the principle is applied to Ireland its adoption in regard to the other parts of the United Kingdom will follow. When that consummation is reached, those people who predict disintegration and other evil consequences for Home Rule will find their prophecies badly discredited.

VERY SMALL.

It seems that "Uncle Jerry" Rusk is determined to apply his quarantine order to any Canadian cattle that may be sent to the Chicago Fair. Of course no Canadian cattle—or very few at most—will be sent to the exhibition in face of such an order, because Canadian breeders will not care either to incur the expense of quarantine or have their cattle rest under the imputation that they are in need of quarantine. In speaking of this matter before, the TIMES ventured the surmise that "Uncle Jerry" wished to keep Canadian cattle from coming into competition with those of his own country, well knowing that their competition would be very formidable. It seems that this view of his action is taken also in the East. If this is the correct explanation of Secretary Rusk's move, it would be hard to conceive anything more unmanly and ungenerous than such an action. It is not just, however, to blame the whole of the United States people for what Mr. Rusk has done; his order is only an exemplification of the petty narrow-mindedness that sometimes finds itself installed in office among our neighbors, and from which our own rulers at Ottawa are not free. In truth, if the latter had not shown so much indefensible hostility to the United States, it is not likely that even Harrison and his secretaries would have been so industrious in "biting their thumbs" at us. This quarantine order against Canadian cattle is only an administrative act, and as "Uncle Jerry" and his chief go out of office in about two weeks it is possible that the edict will not long outlast them. We expect to find Cleveland and his Secretary of Agriculture pursuing a more rational and decent policy and reversing Mr. Rusk's order. They will know, as he knows, that there is no possible danger of Canadian cattle taking any contagious disease into the States; therefore it is reasonable to suppose that they will not maintain the prohibition.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It appears that Col. Prior is going to "call the attention of the House" to Minister Tupper's utterances regarding the Marine Hospital. The gallant colonel will be read out of his party the first thing he knows. Perhaps that would commend him to the electors of Victoria more strongly than anything else that could happen.

The Colonist says the Minister of Education is not responsible for work being done in the school buildings on Sunday. We are pleased to have the assurance of the organ that Mr. Baker does not approve of Sabbath desecration, although the public might have been apprised of the fact in less impertinent language. We believe the organ for once. But the schools are under the control of the Department of Education, of which Col. Baker is the head. The trustees exercise limited powers. Between these two responsibility must rest, and that was all the TIMES' article implied. The Colonist always "loses its head" when it undertakes to defend or attack a leading member of the party in power. At least that is Mr. Davie's opinion, and Mr. Davie is not always in the wrong.

A Tramp Through Kootenay.

Robert A. Renwick returned last night from a business trip to Nelson. He reports a terrible storm all through the Kootenay, and, from his account, had a very interesting trip between frozen rivers and lakes and the snow. He got into Nelson on the last boat that made the trip before the lake froze over. After getting through with his business he with Rev. Rogers, a missionary, Ted Peely of Hamilton, and G. O. Buchanan, owner of the sawmill above Balfour, started to walk out. That was a week ago last Thursday. There was four feet of snow on the ground and the wind was blowing a gale. They all had their valises strapped on their backs and it was hard walking. They made Buchanan's mill, 18 miles, the first night, and Balfour, where they caught the steamer, the next day. It took from Friday night until Monday night to Chambers' hotel at the head of the lake. Here the stage failed to connect, and after waiting a couple of days another party organized to walk out. A tramp of 18 miles brought the party to a farm house for the night, and the next day the stage caught them. The stage runs 65 miles from Chambers' hotel to Berner's ferry, and it took 18 hours to make the run with three relays of horses. From Berner's ferry the trip was easy. The storm was of course responsible for all the delay, and was abating when Mr. Renwick left. He says that even if it is midwinter in Kootenay things are prosperous up there, and there will be a big rush in the spring and summer

Shaw-Sheldon.

Miss Annie Shaw, of Victoria, was married at Portland this morning to Mr. A. C. Sheldon of that city. The marriage took place at the Roman Catholic cathedral. Mrs. Napier Gowen and Miss Gowen, of this city, were in Portland for the ceremony. Miss Shaw has resided in Portland for a year past. She will be remembered as the premier vocalist in amateur circles of this city, and an accomplished and interesting young lady. Mr. Sheldon is general agent at Portland for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, and is well known in the railway world. An extended tour will be enjoyed by the couple.

Officers Installed.

Pride of the West Lodge, Good Templars, installed officers last night: C. T. Bro. Cooper; V. P. Sister Blake; Sec. Sister K. Snider; A. S. Sister Lewis; F. S. Bro. Lewis; Treasurer, Sister Dwire; Chaplain Sister M. Carlow; Marshal, Bro. C. Munn; D. M., Sist. J. Jonasson; Guard, Sist. Noel; Sentinel, Bro. Debald; P. C. T., Bro. A. Collis; Reporter, Bro. P. Manson; Pianist, Bro. J. Holden. Trustees: Sister L. Banfield and Brothers McEachran and Raitt.

Gabriel vs. Mesher.

Mr. Justice Crease to-day gave his decision on Mr. Bodwell's motion for a nonsuit. His Lordship decided that the defendant was guilty of negligence and that the jury were justified in awarding the damages they did. Mr. Bodwell will appeal.

The Thermopylæ Ashore.

The Thermopylæ went aground near the outer wharf shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, when being towed out of the harbor. She was out of her course. She went ashore close to the outer beacon, and the tide was falling.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Social last night by Ottaway Lodge, Sons of St. George.

Entries for the Victoria Hotel billiard tournament close on Thursday.

Concert in James Bay Presbyterian Sabbath school on Friday evening.

A chancel will be built and a new organ purchased for St. Mark's church. Probable cost $1000.

Geo. C. Mesher has been awarded the contract for the new business premises of Robert Ward & Co.

The social of the Young Ladies' Institute, given in Philharmonic Hall last evening, was well attended.

The Presbytery of Vancouver Island meets in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Victoria West is moving for the extension of the fire system. A public meeting will probably be held in a few days.

Plans are being prepared to a $20,000 brick building for the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hillside avenue. Work will be begun shortly.

"At Home" at the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. Flett, Pioneer street, to-night.

Meeting of Synod of British Columbia in the First Presbyterian church on March 1st. Rev. D. McRae, the retiring moderator, will occupy the chair.

In the police court this morning Dick, Cowichan Indian, was fined $5 for being drunk. The case of A. D. McPhadden, of the B. C. Cattle Company, was continued till Monday.

Officers juvenile branch of Court Northern Light, A.O.F.: Wm. Nicholas, president (re-elected); G. Phillips, vice-president (re-elected); J. P. Hancock, treasurer; J. March, secretary; Messrs. Trace and Rennie, trustees; Dr. E. Hall, medical officer (re-elected).

The funeral of little Harry Campbell, the boy who was drowned up the Arm on Sunday morning took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his step father, 151 Pandora avenue. Services were held at Christ Church cathedral, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

Four of the five architects who were were successful in the government buildings competition have re-submitted their plans all revised and improved, and the fifth is expected to have his here shortly. The plans will all be sent east to the two architects who made the first examination.

Metropolitan methodist Church Epworth League entertainment last night. Programme: Opening exercises; reading, Mr. Robb; instrumental selection, Messrs. Parfitt and Booth; reading, Mr. Foreman; solo, Mr. Cline; reading, Mr. Whittington; reading, Mr. Davey; trio, Messrs. Mitchell, Knott and Parfitt; reading, Mr. Lewis.

Thirty dollars have been offered for tug-of-war prize money at the Pythian celebration in the market building on Saturday evening. The contest will be open to any organized society, company or corps. C Battery have written that they will pull. Admission to the entertainment is placed at 25 cents. Ladies will be given a present.

To Replace the Whitelaw.

Capt. Thomas Whitelaw leaves for San Francisco this week to be gone some little time. He obtained the contract for wrecking the steamship Michigan, but will turn it over to J. C. Prevost and Capt. McCoskrie. The latter will leave in the morning with the wrecker Mascotte for the scene of the wreck. Capt. Whitelaw goes to California to direct the work of building a new wrecker to replace the one lost on the California coast on Saturday. He will have to build one as certain things are necessary in construction that are not found in an ordinary vessel. He built the Whitelaw which was lost as mentioned, a year ago, and he says she was the best piece of property he ever had. She was fitted with every known device for wrecking, which it will take much money to replace. The captain will probably go down overland.

Fire Losses in Canada.

The Insurance and Financial Chronical for February gives some interesting statistics showing the business done by the British, Canadian and American Companies in Canada. The Canadian officers received for premiums $930,483 and lost $654,779, the per cent. of premiums being 70.36. The British offices received $4,878,760, and lost $3,010,136 the per cent. of premiums being 61.69. The American offices received $764,181 and lost $506,546, 56.23 per cent.

Vancouver Bonus By-Law.

An appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Drake, upholding the Vancouver by-law granting a bonus of $200,000 to the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway (the Northern Pacific), is being heard in the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Begbie and Mr. Justice Crease. At the time of going to press counsel were still arguing the case.

When Pennington's Air Ships Fly.

When Pennington's air ships fly custom's officers will go sky high to collect the tariff as the goods pass by; when Pennington's air ships fly. If they can only fly after the smugglers as fast as the public are doing after russell, mcdonald and co.'s boots and shoes they will have no trouble to overhaul them.

Probable Salmon Pack.

Mr. M. M. English is authority for the statement that a combine may be entered into this season between the Alaska and British Columbia canners for the limitation of the salmon pack. A trust is spoken of with a capital of $5,000,000, and the market is said to be able to stand only 1,600,000 cases.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, 1893.

"METEMPSYCHOSIS"—"THE CONDOR."

An impersonal sketch of a too common type of the human condor in our world of so-called civilization, whose victims are the unwary, or forlorn and unfortunate. With profuse apologies to the shade of P. B. S.

Bald vulture, carrion bird of prey, whose instinct vile, teaches to flesh that pitiless beak of thine in human hearts and wreckage, for daily feeding of thyself and brood.
Some sixty snows agone these lines below portrayed a wretch the prototype of thee and gave this warning.

"Whilst that slow, sure, stern angel, which aye stands,"
Watching the beck of mutability,
Delays to execute her high commands,
And though thy victims writhe, spares thine and thee.

By thy mind's constant hell, and all its terrors,
By all the grief, the infamy and guilt
Of thine impostures, that by their errors
Denote the sand on which thy house is built.

By thy complicity with lies and hate,
Thy thirst for tears, thy hunger after gold,
The ready frauds which ever on thee wait,
The servile arts in which thou hast grown old;

By that sly knowledge of the Law which serves
To steer thy craft along that line of Justice,
Dividing right from wrong, and that observes
The technicalities to damn the practice;

By thy most killing sneer, and by thy smile,
By all the arts and snares of thy black den,
And—for thou canst outweep the crocodile!—
By thy false tears masking blind hate of men

"I curse thee though I hate thee not, O Slave."
If thou couldst quench the earth-consuming hell
Of which thou art a demon, on thy grave
This curse should be a blessing—fare thee well!

CONFERENCE WITH THE MAYOR.

Insurance Men Discuss Matters of Interest to the Companies with Mayor Beaven.

A committee of the fire insurance underwriters, composed of President Hall, Secretary Elliott, and Messrs. A. W. Jones, H. F. Heisterman, N. P. Snowden and C. A. Holland, held a conference with Mayor Beaven this morning.

The committee urged upon his Worship the necessity of amending the city by-law so that an enquiry could be held into all suspicious fires.

Mayor Beaven promised to look through the by-law and recommend any necessary amendments that would carry out the views of the insurance men.

The question of reducing the $300 tax collected from the insurance companies by the city was also touched upon. It was pointed out by the Mayor that this tax was fixed by statute and could not be changed by a municipal council. The insurance men wished to organize a salvage corps instead of paying the tax. The efficiency of the fire department and the splendid work done by the city's chemical engine were spoken of. The insurance men urged that single chemical engines be purchased for use in the outlying districts.

In regard to the water supply Mayor Beaven said it was the intention of the council to make it compulsory for everybody whose premises are connected with the water system to have waste taps attached to their pipes. This would prevent any waste of water.

The insurance men were well satisfied with the result of the conference.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

Tramway Company Meeting.

President Higgins presided at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the tramway company held last night. The annual reports showed a deficit owing to the heavy fire losses of last year.

The transfer system and carrying free of children was discussed at length by the meeting. There was a feeling that these concessions should not be made as the charter did not call for them. The question of the sale of the charter of the campany was discussed. A proposition was submitted but was not favorably considered. The meeting empowered the directors to further negotiate with the committee of the city council. The old board of directors were re-elected.

Manager Shaw.

It is reported that Mr. Thos. Shaw is to assume the management of the Albion Iron Works. Mr. Shaw has been connected with the works since they were purchased by the company, as foreman of the boiler shop. Before the formation of the syndicate he was senior partner in the firm of Shaw and Kuna, who owned a foundry on Herald street. The works were amalgamated with the Albion Iron Works when the syndicate was formed. He is a thoroughly practical man and is well acquainted with the foundry business.

Hotel for Sale.

Mr. T. Miller, proprietor of the Provincial Hotel Nanaimo, is about to dispose of his business, as he is unable to attend to it owing to ill health. The business occupies a central position and is a good paying concern. It is a splendid chance for anyone looking for a hotel.

Who's Fault is It.

Who's fault is it if you do not attend the great boot and shoe sale of Russell, McDonald & Co., 134 Douglas street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. Mr. Macleod, of St. Andrew's, Discourses on the Relations of Pastor and People.

Solemn Responsibilities of the Congregation---The Minister is the Shepherd.

On Sunday evening last, in St. Andrew's church, the pastor, Rev. P. McL. Macleod, announced as his text, 2 Cor., 6; 1. This was the basis of his remarks on the trials and difficulties of the Christian ministers in their relation to the "flock." The words of the text applied to all who declared the Gospel in sincerity, and this should be considered, because he found it necessary to consider it earnestly during the last few days and months, for the reason that one would be sorely tempted in this age and place to retire from the labor of the pastorate, to give up the work of the ministry and endeavor in some other calling to do service for the master. It is a fact that is perhaps not very well known that throughout the United States there are numerous ex-ministers who are successful in the professions which they carry on after relinquishing the sacred calling. During a recent visit to California he had noticed that very plainly. He would therefore like to correct mistaken ideas in the minds of some with regard to the Christian ministry, and it would be well and appropriate to do so here and now in the Presbyterian church and according to the standards of that church.

The first very prevalent error was that the minister is the hired servant of every individual member of the congregation, and that any youth or young girl who has undertaken the responsibilities of confessing Christ as their Savior, has as a privilege of that position the right to sit in judgment upon the minister. This mistake will be rectified at once if it is borne in mind what the Gospel states in this connection, or in relation to the pastor and pastorate. The shepherd is not the servant of the sheep, and he does not take his orders and instructions from the sheep, who are his special care, whom he has to guide and lead into the pleasant pastures, and whom he has to protect from the dangers about them. He has to guard the flock, and is responsible for them, but to the Master and not to them. So let no man be afraid to venture upon the Christian ministry under the supposition that he shall be trampled upon by any individual member of the church who likes to take upon himself that duty, for it is the Great Shepherd who places him over the sheep to whom he must give account and from whom he will receive judgment.

Another mistake: It has been said that it is a possible thing in the Christian church, for example, for any individual in the congregation or any number of individuals to determine what shall be the stipend of the preacher of the Gospel. It is a great error. When a minister is called and set over a people, a written document is placed in his hands, attested by two presbyteries, stipulating the salary of the minister as long as he continues to preside over that congregation, and it is absolutely impossible that any congregation, unless ready to repudiate a written contract, no matter what resolutions they may pass, for them to get rid of that agreement. "Friends, this matter is not a personal one to me, but pertinent to the whole church, and the whole community, and it is right that we should be clear about it, that as long as there is justice to be had in the country, the minister of the Gospel is protected in his rights."

A further mistake: That the profession of the Christian ministry is just like any other ordinary calling, and that a man goes into it for his bread and his living. Now, I believe you will discover that there are some who have entered the ministry for a piece of bread, but you will never find such honored by God's blessing upon their work. You will also discover that the minister makes a grievous mistake if he thinks his service of Christ is going to secure him any great earthly emoluments. A prominent lawyer in this city a few days ago said, "there is not a duffer of a lawyer here who can't earn $6000 a year." So it would seem that any man of ordinary education and attainments can earn far more than the Christian minister. But no man will ever be Christ's servant who has entered upon the work of the ministry with the ideas that he is to make money or vantage out of it. The pursuit of filthy lucre is unprofitable to the Christian minister, as is instanced by the number of men in the Dominion, men of high attainments, laboring for a small wage for the Master, who, had they turned their talents in any other direction would have been earning large amounts of this world's goods and occupying high positions in the country.

The Apostle tells us the Christian minister is a co-worker with God, and if the minister be equal to his position at all, he is the servant of Christ, and the only ground upon which any man is to be deemed unworthy to be looked upon as a Christian minister and teacher of Christian people is when he proves false to his ordination vows, and shows himself a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is the glory of the ministry of the gospel that they are the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, called and set apart to their work by the Master Himself. Spurgeon recommends that no man enter the Christian ministry unless he feels the strength of the divine power forcing him to it. The apostle exclaims "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." "So, friends, let this occupy our hearts and minds, that the true Christian minister is the servant of the Master, and responsible to Him and bound to give an account of his stewardship to Him, who has called him and put him into the ministry. The minister may have shortcomings, and this is a solemn consideration; and if any man were to come to me and point out faults and failings and failures, why, I would thank him, and tell him I know a thousand reasons why the Lord Jesus should not have called me to the ministry. No one feels otherwise in the presence of the Lord Jesus than an unprofitable servant, for where is the man who imagines he "is sufficient for these things?" for there is no soul so pure and no intellect so mighty on this globe that it would fit a man for the position of shepherd of souls unless the Holy Spirit takes possession of him and fits him for the position of Christian minister."

The minister is the servant of the whole church, not only bound to do his work in the congregation in which he is placed, but bound to take an interest in all the concerns of the whole church with which he is connected. Therefore the whole church is at the back of the minister in the service of the Master, and whilst he has the responsibility of doing his duty in view of the whole church, the whole church watches over him and cares for him, and it has established rules for the guiding and governing of his ministerial conduct, and so there is every arrangement made by the great King and head of the church for the carrying forward of his work by those who are placed in the ministry.

"Therefore, we are workers together with Christ," and the question certainly will arise, what is the work to which the minister is called? What is his duty? and, friends, I suppose every intelligent reader of the Bible concurs with me when I say, first, he is bound to declare the Gospel of Christ faithfully, and unless he can take God to witness in the presence of the people that he has declared to them the whole counsel of God he will have a sad account to give of his ministry in the day when the Master reckons with his servants; and so, friends, it seems to me that if you just look at this for a moment you will discover how helpless is the man who stands here to speak to his fellowmen. What power of eloquence or reason can possibly touch the hard heart and subdue the stubborn will? Is it possible for the words of any human being to rouse the godless, careless sinner to earnestness with regard to the eternal realities? You know, friends, it is possible for a man to sit for a whole lifetime under the faithful preaching of the Gospel and never be moved one way or another! It is possible that men should have their consciences so seared by the hot iron of the truth, and surely you will understand this, that to have power in the pulpit you must have the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. And what responsibilities have the Christian people for the withholding of this gift from the Christian minister! And those who fail to pray for the peace and prosperity of Zion! What responsibilities rest upon them and those who come with critical views, or ready to catch at every word uttered and to call him offender for a word, and sit in the presence of the minister and deliberately reject the offers he presents to them! What shall we say friends? It is only by the power of the Holy Spirit that men can be moved and their hearts reached; and it is only when the people of God are in sympathy with the speaker and seeking to bring the mighty power of the Holy Ghost into the church by their prayers and their sympathy with him that we can see signs and wonders done in the name of God. What shall I say when obstacles are put in the way of him who speaks the words that less than a year ago almost moved to tears those who now reject them? And, therefore, I beseech you that you have the hearing ear and the understanding heart, and that you bring forward the spoken word and compare it with the written word, examine it and if it be true and right, receive it lest it prove that you have received the grace of God in vain. And it is also evident that as long as the preacher occupies the place of the minister he is bound to receive the help and sympathy of all Christian people, and if there be faults and flaws in his ministry, what is the best way to remedy this? Why, there is surely a plan that can be tried in such a way as to lift him up and make him a mightier instrument in the hands of the spirit in winning souls. Supposing you begin to pray for God's blessing to rest upon the minister; try to hold up his hands and cheer his heart in the work. Supposing you judge him with the judgment of Christian charity, and Christian affection; suppose you do what you can to speak and spread abroad the words you hear him speak from day to day. What will be the effect? I have seen it again and again, friends, there is a wonderful power in the sympathy and a wonderful power in the affection, and all the difficulties that come in between the pastor and the people ban be put out of the way when the spirit of God opens our hearts to take Christian methods of proving helpful one to another.

Friends, let me say this, the Christian minister has often to be ready to stand alone. The Apostle Paul again and again had to face his enemies, and face the world without any to help him. He says to Timothy, "no man stood with me, for all men forsook me and fled, I pray God that it be not laid to their charge." Cowards, they could have helped him in that trying hour when he had to face Nero at his judgment seat, but they were absent and gave no sign of their sympathy. How it would have helped and cheered the Apostle had there been even some ready to stand up with him in that trying hour. How it would have strengthened his heart to brave the cruelty of that savage monarch! But God stood by him and strengthened him, and as long as he who is Christ's servant has a clear conscience before his Master, he can never be left alone or never be harmed. But, friends, you will see that there are always those who are ready to stand loyally and lovingly by those who are seeking to serve the Lord! It is a blessed thing to know that it is so! I am very sure that the Lord knows and will bless those who seek to help forward his cause instead of hindering it, and who stand by the faithful servants seeking to declare to men the unsearchable riches of Christ.

In all earnestness and sincerity I say that I would not exchane places with the richest or the highest in all the world, notwithstanding all the sorrows and trials that come in the Christian minister's lot; nay, to be God's instrument to win a single soul is reward sufficient for a lifetime of labor; to know that God has blessed your work.

I have a drawer at home that contains documents which are more precious to me than any bonds or millions of dollars—testimony sent me, sometimes anonymously, and sometimes with the names of the writers attached, telling how God had made the word spoken by me the instrument in leading them out of darkness. God has blessed my ministry in this very place; there are men and women here declared followers of Christ because of the Gospel proclaimed from this pulpit, and what can you do if God speaks and blesses his word by a man and makes his truth kown through his lips. So, friends, let this be clearly understood, and it is well for every one of you to remember that it is a solemn responsibility that you assume when you attack a minister of the Gospel; a very solemn responsibility, and I wish this also clearly understood, that God and his grace helping me, I trust to continue declaring the Gospel of the grace of God as long as God gives me breath. No man can hinder me or stop me, and I trust that I shall have more, nay, many, precious souls out of this city and out of this church for my hire, for that indeed is the hire for which I do service! Friends, it is a blessed thing to be a minister of Christ, and a solemn thing for you to hear it. May God grant that the Word be brought home to your hearts.

Intermediate State of the Soul.

First Presbyterian church had a large congregation last Sabbath evening. Dr. Campbell took for his text, Job 18; 10: "Man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" The speaker said there was a great diversity of opinion as to the state of the soul after the dissolution of soul and body. Some hold that at death the soul passes into a state of unconscious sleep, which is tantamount to annihilation, maintaining that the sentence pronounced on man after the fall, "dust thou art, and shalt to dust return," had reference to the soul as well as to the body. It is not legitimate to decide this question on psychological grounds, for it must be decided by the teaching of the word of God. If the passage quoted by those who believe in the sleep of the soul teach all that is true of man, they unfortunately for them teach too much, for they teach that man has no existence after death. One of their pet passages is "Dust thou art, and shalt to dust return." They hold that death is the extermination of beasts. But Solomon puts man in one of their favorite passages on the same level as beasts. "For that which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth beasts; for as the one dieth, so dieth the other." This puts some sleepers in a dilemma, either horn of which they must accept, viz., that this and other passages teach the annihilation of man at death, or that they do not teach all that is true of man. The former they deny, therefore, they must admit the latter. In this they are correct, for hear Solomon when he speaks of the soul and body (for in the above he speaks of the body only), "then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, but the spirit to the God that gave it." This passage teaches that man has two parts, one of which is derived from the earth and the other from God. At death "the dust," the part derived from the earth returns to the earth, and "the spirit," the part derived from God, returns to God. If words teach anything these words of Solomon teach that the soul does not at death pass into the grave, and remain there in a state of unconscious sleep, but passes into the presence of God. Men may quibble about the meaning of the Word of God, but this is what God plainly says. The soul of Moses was not in an unconscious sleep in the grave, for it appeared on the Mount of Transfiguration with Christ and Elijah. The soul of the penitent malefactor did not pass into the grave, but into paradise. Paradise without doubt is Heaven (Rev. 2:7). Paul's words teach the same: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain;" and his own explanation shows that the "gain" would be that he would pass into glory: "I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ." How would he be with Christ if the soul were to sleep in the grave for thousands of years? Echo answers how? The doctrine of purgatory was taken up, and summarily disposed of as that which had its support from tradition, and not from the Bible. The lecturer strongly fortified, by logical reasoning, and the clear teaching of Scripture, his position, that at death the souls of the righteous pass into glory, and those of the unrighteous into outer darkness, there being no change or probation in the world of spirits.

Tamilkande is the best.

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.
White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.
A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.
The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.
Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Through Freight.

The steamer Princess Louise, from Vancouver last evening, brought a couple of carloads of C.P.R. freight. Her cargo consisted of one carload of paper, one of machines and five of cattle.

Trade With the Sound.

United States Consul Myers reports a large increase in the shipments from British Columbia to the Sound during the past week. Several large cargoes of rice were shipped to Seattle and San Francisco. These are the first rice shipments for several months.

Will Make an Attempt.

The steamer Princess Louise will make an attempt to-morrow morning to reach New Westminster. It is certain that she will be able to reach Ladner's Landing and the other lower river ports, but the ice may prevent her from reaching New Westminster.

Turned Out Murder.

Gus Barry, aged 31, a native of this city, who was shot in Portland on Jan. 15th by one Morey, died in that city at 10:30 on Sunday night. Barry was not seriously ill until about two weeks ago, when he began to fail, and finally expired, his mother being at the bedside. Morey has been charged with murder. The remains will probably be interred at Portland.

Cariboo Opinion of the B. P. R.

Charles Ramos, manager of the Slough Creek Mining Company, says the people of Cariboo, and in fact the entire northern country, are anxious to get the British Pacific Railway. "It is," said Mr. Ramos, "our only hope for the satisfactory development of the country, and we want it. The people have given their representatives in the Legislature to understand that they want the project aided in every reasonable way."

Travelling Theatrical Companies.

John Cort is going to have several enterprises on the road this year. They are: George P. Murphy, who was here in "U and I," supported by the soubrette Kitty Kursale in a new farce comedy by H. Grattan Donnelly; Dolph Levino's spectacular production of Sappho, with 40 people; Marinelli's European specialty company; and the Boston operatic concert company, now en route; Vienna lady orchestra; Dolph and Susie Levino; Miss Minnie Schultz, soprano; and Albert Hawthorne, basso profundo.

An Obnoxious Visitor.

There is a man in this city doing business as a book canvasser or such like, who had better have a care or he may get his head in his hands to nurse. This fellow raps smartly at the doors of houses in the outlying portions of the city, and if the door is opened by a female he at once puts his foot over the threshold and boldly attempts to push past into the house. Yesterday afternoon he called at a house near the Dallas road and the door was opened by a lady. She promptly checked his effort to walk into the house, and said she did not want any books or goods. The fellow still persisted in endeavoring to get inside the hall and the lady warned him that he would get into trouble if he did not desist. He then said in a rough and insolent manner, "Well, if you don't want the books you needn't take them," then went out and slammed the front gate after him so violently as to nearly smash its fastenings. This individual will encounter a bad snag at an early date if he does not mend his manners, as there are several indignant men-folk spoiling for a chance to see him try to force an entrance to their places.

St. Valentine's Day.

This is the day that friends (?) exchange greetings and lover's exchange pictures of little sheeps' hearts with skewers stuck in them. people are not so much interested in the origin of this custom as they are to discover who sent that comic (?) valentine as they are as anxious to discover something about this as they are about the great boot and shoe sale at Russell, McDonald & Co.

A large assortment of valentines at J. Johnston & Co.'s.

A New Assortment

OF Piano, Banquet, Table, Library Lamps.

Very Handsome Selection of Silverware for Presentation Purposes.

The SEHL-HASTIE ERSKINE Co.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

Issues all the latest and most equitable forms of Insurance offered to the public.

New Business for 1892, - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON, Manager for Province of B. C.
OFFICE: 43½ GOVERNMENT ST.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

In British Columbia—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Nelson.
In the United States—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business
Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1873.

— BANKERS —
VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

INDIA.S MANY MILLIONS.

A Marvellous Increase of Population Annually.

The population of the Indian empire has risen within the memory of the present generation from 220,000,000 to 280,000,000; it has been increasing at a rate of 2,500,000 annually, and is now rising at the rate of 3,0000,000. If no large famines occur it will considerably exceed 300,000,000 at the end of the century now drawing to a close. Even in the event of decimation from these causes there will be an excess over the 300,000,000. This augmentation is coincident with a growth in means and resources of livelihood and in material prosperity of all kinds. The exportation of food grains in vast quantities continues. The average of population in the Indian empire is very moderate. For all that, the density in some parts is considerable and in other parts too great. On the other hand, there is a large quantity of cultivatable land still unused, the extent of which, according to the Fortnightly Review, can be fully known by experience alone. Further, the existing cultivation can be made more and more productive by agricultural science, by development of irrigation in detail, and by approved appliances for husbandry. On the whole, there is fair reason to hope that the magnificent area of land will be able to sustain its people, and that the accession of teeming millions decade after decade under the British rule may be welcomed without an afterthought. On the other hand, there have been, and still are, frequently recurring causes to check the growth of the population.

One fearfully potent cause, arising from internal war, devastation and disorder, which up to the present century decimated the people has been effectually stopped. But pestilence, which in former centuries occasionally stalked through the land, still lurks in many places. It is kept down by sanitation, by the diffusion of medical education among the natives, and by the purification of the water supply. The waterworks are to be found in almost every town; in the great cities they may be compared with anything of their kind in any country. The check on population, as imposed by sickness, will be gradually lessened. Then there is the terrible check resulting from famine or scarcity. The recorded experience of more than a century shows that this scourge has appeared in one quarter or another once in every three years. Its recurrence is extremely probable. It springs from atmospheric conditions which may be partially controlled, but cannot be wholly averted by the power of man. Its terrible power is in part weakened by railway communication supplying the markets which have been depleted from scarcity. Its area may be in some degree limited by irrigation works.

The conservation and propagation of forests will improve the supply of moisture in the country. Great efforts, without stint of money, will be made by the Government to find wages and employment for the multitudes suddenly thrown out of work by the cessation of labor in the fields and the temporary paralysis of the hand looms, the potteries and other village industries. Infinite good will, indeed, be effected in these various ways. But no administration can guarantee security against loss of life from hunger and from the many ailments which ensue after a period of physical depression. Therefore, the population will be checked in some degree by famine. The loss from that cause appears to be about 500,000 annually in a cycle of years.

What Color is the Sun?

One of the shining lights of astronomical science has this to say in regard to the color of the sun: "I firmly believe that the true color of the sun is blue. It may be asked: 'What suggests the idea of old Sol's cerulean hue?' My own attention was turned in that direction years ago, while measuring the heat and light from different parts of the sun's disk. It is known that the sun has an atmosphere of its own, which tempers its heat, and by cutting off certain radiations and not others produces the 'spectral line' with which we are so familiar. These lines we usually study in connection with the absorbing vapors of sodium, iron, etc., which produce them; but my own attention was particularly given to the regions of absorption or to the colors it caused. In these investigations I found that the sun's body must be of a deep blue color, and that it would give out a blue light except for the solar atmosphere. The sun's atmosphere (as well as that of our own little world) is usually spoken of as being colorless, but it really plays the part of a reddish veil, letting a little of the blue appear on the centre of the sun's disk and staining the remainder red, so as to appear as being of a pale aquamarine in the centre and a deep garnet at the edge. * * * Were it not for the intervention of our own atmosphere and that of the sun we would have blue sunshine and the great orb itself would appear as being of a brilliant cerulean hue."

Women and Men.

As a rule women require one hour of sleep more a day than men. Fewer of the latter reach the age of fifty than the former, but afterward the sterner sex has the best of it. It has also been found that single women live longer than single men, while married women on an average live two years longer than single ones.

A woman's chance of getting married is calculated to be only 2½ per cent. when she reaches her fourteenth year. As there are still more men than women in the United States, more of the fair sex should emigrate. As it is, four men emigrate to three women. There is said to be only one sudden death among women to eight among men.—Chambers' Journal.

Analysis of the Soothing Cigar.

A cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, valeric and proponic acids, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridene, picoline and robidine, to say nothing of cabagine and burdockic acid.

"Teachers' Throat."

An English physician who has made a study of bronchial diseases says that women teachers are subject to a peculiar throat affection. He commands that they be taught in training schools how to manage the voice.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Try it.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Drink Tamilkande.

HONK! HONK! HONK!

Interesting Facts as to the Journeyings of Migrating Birds.

Another Arctic expedition returned from the north a few days ago. Its arrival was announced by a loud "Honk! Honk!" far up in the sky. It was composed of eleven members, and was headed by a gray veteran, who led his forces, arranged in the form of a letter V, without the slightest deviation, due south. It was the wild goose expedition, which, having summered in the Arctic, had decided to winter in more temperate climes.

It is not to be supposed that they reasoned the question of a change of location among themselves, consulted almanacs and time tables or even compasses to reach their decision or to decide on their course. Their action was influenced not by what psychologists know as higher cerebration. As the country folks say, they felt it in their bones that it was time to move southward, and south they went under the wonderful influence of instinct.

To the older philosophers instinct was a far more wonderful thing than it appers now. They asserted that all the actions of the lower animals were performed through instinct, and explained that they possessed this faculty in lieu of intelligence, which was the peculiar attribute of man. This was, however, soon exploded by the demonstration of the possession of intelligence among animals and of instinct by man. Indeed, the later philosophers have come to believe that almost all the actions of man are influenced, if not controlled, by instinct alone.

The tendency to migration of certain species of animals is plainly referable to this hereditary influence. Originally, no doubt, migration occurred because food was more easily found in one locality than in another. The hereditary memory, so to speak, pointed out the place where more food was to be obtained with less exertion. Gradually other surroundings suggested themselves as agreeable to the embryo mind, and these, repeated through many generations, created that unthinking tendency toward a particular place or climate, regardless of its original fitness.

Almost all our ideas are gained from association, and it is fair to imagine that the constant and repeated association of a particular locality with a pleasurable sensation—the satiation of hunger, for example—would soon identify the sensation with the place. Then would be evolved the sentiment of home, a sentiment which we feel only more keenly than the lower animals because it is associated not only with the place where there is something to eat, but because of other pleasurable sensations associated with it, as they are as constantly found in the same locality.

It is a mistake to regard the migratory instincts of animals as unerring. Every woodsman has observed how a particular species of bird will apparently desert a certain locality for another for one or more seasons. Occasionally this may result from choice, but it seems altogether more probable that it is from some mistake on the part of the birds themselves. Their generally accurate course has been deflected by some circumstance, and they have made their homes elsewhere. In the case of stragglers this is particularly marked. They rarely succeed in rejoining the main body to which they originally belonged, and are forced to be content with whatever suitable place may be found.

Migratory animals and birds are almost always gregarious; that is, they live and especially they travel in compact flocks or herds. They do this for one reason only, that the wisdom of a number is greater than that of any one. Any error in the route would be detected by one or another and thence communicated to the whole flock. Once in a while they are all mistaken, and then some incoming steamer serves as a point of rest for the tired little wings, or some hitherto unknown country becomes the new home of the home seekers.

But there is much that is very wonderful and awe-inspiring in the instinct that guides them. If, indeed, it is merely the reflex of the memory of long-departed ancestors—if the thoughts as well as the sins of the father descend to remote generations, what tendencies and inclinations are we transmitting to our children which may in later generations develop to good or evil? Are we steering a straight course, like the old gray goose?—Baltimore Sun.

Kossuth Ever Impracticable.

Kossuth, now 90 years old, exemplifies till the last his heroic impracticability. He was impracticable in the scheme for which 40 years ago he came to this country to seek pecuniary aid. He got a good deal of it, but what became of the money nobody knows except that no advantage accrued to him or to Hungary. He was impracticable when he tried to complicate the United States with Austria through actual interference in European politics, a policy which statesmen of all schools had always deprecated. Notwithstanding his eloquence and magnetism this effort failed and his mission came to an end. Presently wiser, though not more devoted patriots, than he, by making friends with the enemy, uniting those with common interest, did better for Hungary than Kossuth could possibly have done, however successful in inforcing his measures, and saved the rights while promoting the dignity of their land. But the Brooklyn Eagle says, Kossuth never forgot his dreams of independence. When statesmanship had made itself into history and the old strife was forgotten, the solid empire sought to honor his unselfish character, but he would none of it. His latest act of impracticability is to refuse to be present himself or authorize his sons to represent him at the unveiling of a memorial in the church where he was christened. Determined never again to set foot on Hungarian soil he dwells in Turin, declining public tributes and private aid and supporting himself with his pen. There, doubtless, he will die, regarded with the sympathetic respect, not free from commiseration, which the sincere and self-sacrificing fanatic always commands.

St. Peter's Handiwork.

A papyrus manuscript found in the den of an old hermit in a cave near Jerusalem in the year 1880, and which experts have all along believed to have been the handiwork of St. Peter, "the friend of Christ," was submitted to a committee of the Biblical Society of London in 1890. They have arrived at the conclusion that the work is in reality exactly what it purports to be, the last literary work of the great apostle. It is said that a "society of British literary voluptuaries" has offered £20,000 for the document.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

The *quality* of the *Coffee* we sell unde our *trade mark* is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

DRINK

The Famous **Tamilkande**

TEA

Over One Hundred Million Pounds of these blends consumed annually in Great Britain.

SOLD BY HENRY SAUNDERS.

SIMON LEISER, WHOLESALE AGENT.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing; prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton. Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

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PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized, Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the pu ose o andling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Governmen Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

Northern Pacific

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. FLINTSHIRE, February 10th

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,

Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	Apr. 24, "
Empress of China..	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India ..	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan..	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China..	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India ..	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China..	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India ..	Sept. 27, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan..	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China..	Nov. 22, "	Dec. 11, "

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Streets,

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria..........Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island..........Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ..... Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, March 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai..........FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1893, 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. no3 General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y.

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - Feb. 18

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1889

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	Bound South, Read Up: No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.	North Bound, Read Down: No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
VICTORIA	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 5:58 P M	78	De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:30 P M	
RUSSELL'S	" 12:20	" 5:54	77	" 8:04	" 2:34	1
ESQUIMALT	" 12:10	" 5:44	74	" 8:14	" 2:44	4
GOLDSTREAM	" 11:45 A M	" 5:19	67	" 8:39	" 3:09	11
SUMMIT SIDING	" 11:10	" [illegible]	58	" 9:14	" 3:38	20
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 10:50	" 4:24	50	" 9:34	" 4:04	28
COBBLE HILL	" 10:30	" 4:14	47	" 9:44	" 4:14	31
McPHERSON'S	10:27	" 3:53	43	" 9:57	" 4:29	35
KOKSILAH	10:17	" 3:49	40	" 10:07	" 4:39	38
DUNCAN'S	10:12	" 3:44	38	" 10:12	" 4:44	40
SOMENOS	10:02	" 3:34	35	" 10:22	" 4:54	43
CHEMAINUS	9:30	" 3:12	26	" 10:48	" 5:16	52
OYSTER BAY SID'G	9:15	" 2:55	19	" 11:09	" 5:23	59
NANAIMO	8:34			Ar. 11:50		
	8:25	" 2:14	6	De. 11:59	" 6:14	73
WELLINGTON	De. 8:10 A.	De. 1:59		Ar. 12:14 P M	6:29 A.	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent. oct1

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt. Tacoma, Wash.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS

THE

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS—EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1117
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	23	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	Mi	..‖†Tacoma...	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	23	.....Seattle.....	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome....	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	Mi	Lv	6 00 am

‖Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	Mi			Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‖Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‖ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First St. cor Washington, Portland Or

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Members of the House Spend an Afternoon on the Insane Asylum Bill.

A Couple of Minor Bills Advanced a Stage --- Private Bills Introduced.

ELEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, February 13th, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

REPORTS.

The Private Bills Committee reported that the rules and orders had been complied with in connection with the petitions for the following bills:—

To amend the Vancouver Corporate Act.

Railway along Kootenay River to Kootenay Lake.

"The Osoyoos and Okanagan Railway Company."

"The Bedlington and W. Kootenay Railway Company."

Gulf cable and telephone line.

"The Lardeau and Kootenay Railway Company."

"The Masonic Temple Association of Victoria, British Columbia."

TO AMEND THE RULES.

Mr. Sword moved to amend the rules and orders by adding to section 58 the following words: "Private bills brought in on petition presented after the first two weeks of the session shall be subject to double the regular fees."

Hon. Mr. Davie said some such action might be taken next session, but it would be unfair to adopt the motion at present.

Mr. Semlin said if the motion was adopted at present it would give the public fair warning.

Mr. Horne, as seconder of the motion said he had understood that the motion should not apply until next session.

It was decided to allow the resolution to stand over.

LEAVE GRANTED.

Mr. Keith was granted leave to introduce a bill to abolish the attachment of wages. The bill was read a first time and will be read a second time on Thursday.

Mr. Watt was granted leave to introduce a bill to amend the Medical act. It was read a first time and will be read a second time on Thursday.

EXTENDED TEN DAYS.

Mr. Martin moved that the time for presenting Private Bills and receiving reports from the Private Bills committee be extended ten days. The motion was adopted.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Stoddard moved that a select committe be appointed to enquire into the question of the protection of winter cattle ranges and the desirability of defining certain boundaries in which sheep may be depastured; said committee to consist of Hon. F. G. Vernon, Messrs. Martin, Semlin, Rogers, Watt, Smith and the mover. Mr. Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Semlin thought the motion should also refer to summer ranges. The committee should have power to deal with all the ranges.

Hon. Mr. Vernon thought the resolution covered the ground and he would have much pleasure in supporting it.

There being some question as to whether a committee could consist of seven members, the mover asked leave of the House to have a committee of that number. His object, he said, was to have each district interested, represented.

Hon. Mr. Beaven saw no reason why the committee should consist of seven. Every member of the House was interested in the matter.

Mr. Hunter was of the same opinion as the leader of the Opposition. If the legislation proposed was carried out it would establish what might be called so many close corporations.

Leave was granted, and the original motion was adopted.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Semlin asked the Attorney-General if the Government would object to the institution by petition of right of an action in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by J. P. McLeod against the Crown for damages sustained by reason of the cancellation of his certificate in December, 1891?

Will the Government advise His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to grant his *fiat* "that right be done" to such petition of right?

Hon. Mr. Davie said he would answer the question in a few days.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Croft asked leave to introduce bills to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company, and the Red Mountain Railway Company. The bills were read a first time and referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Smith asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the acts relating to the British Columbia Southern Railway. Leave was granted, the bill was read a first time and referred to the private bills committee.

BREEDING STOCK BILL.

The breeding stock bill was read a second time and will be considered in committee to-morrow.

AGISTER'S BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. Kitchen in the chair, to consider the Agister's bill, and subsequently reported the bill complete with amendments. The report will be considered on Tuesday.

AMENDMENTS NOT MENTIONED.

Hon. Mr. Beaven called the attention of the House to the fact that the amendments made to the Arbitration bill were not on the votes and proceedings. He pointed this out because frequently amendments made to bills were never inserted. The amendments should be placed on the votes and proceedings so that members could see if the amendments were made.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought it was going too far to place amendment of clerical mistakes on the votes and proceedings.

MINERAL BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, to consider the mineral bill, which was reported complete with amendments. The report will be considered to-morrow.

INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. Rogers in the chair, on the Insane Asylum Bill.

There was a long discussion on the clause providing that the Lieut.-Governor in council could commit patients to the asylum. It was pointed out that the clause was only to provide for cases of emergency.

Mr. Semlin had heard the Attorney-General call the leader of the Opposition all kinds of names. What if the Attorney-General, as a member of the council, should say that the leader of the Opposition was a lunatic, and of course he would believe what he said, and have the leader of the Opposition incarcerated in the asylum.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the clause did not give the Lieutenant Governor in Council power to convict a man to the asylum without the necessary certificates.

Mr. Brown said a layman would understand by the clause that the Lieutenant Governor in Council could commit anybody to the asylum.

The clause was allowed to stand.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

PETITION.

Hon. Mr. Baker presented a petition from the residents of Golden against a private bill for granting a monopoly of water power to a private company.

The following petitions were read and received: From the Lord Bishop of New Westminster, for a private bill to incorporate "The Synod of the Church of England in the Diocese of New Westminster; From the Right Rev. Paul Durien, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster, for a private bill to incorporate "The Catholic Bishop of New Westminster"; From D. Oppenheimer, J. C. Keith, and H. J. Cambie, for a private bill to incorporate Whetham College; From D. A. Smith and R. B. Angus, for a private bill to validate certain conveyances of real estate executed by the petitioners' attorneys in fact.

The House adjourned at 5.50.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The Hon. Mr. Beaven.—For a return showing the section of the act under which the land was purchased, the minerals of the Crown grant (if any), the name, acreage, price per acre, and district from which the sum of $313,519.41 has been received at the treasury from the sale of Crown lands for the fiscal year of 1891-2.

By Hon. Mr. Beaven.—For a copy of the opinion given by Dr. Bourinot as to the power and privileges of the Legislative assembly, for which a fee of $100 was paid, as per public accounts for 1891-2.

The Hon. Mr. Beaven.—For the names of each mining recorder and mining district in the Province, date of appointment and establishment of same; also for the date upon which each recorder was notified by the Minister of Mines that the Mineral Act, 1891, Amendment Act, 1892, had been passed by the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Beaven.—To ask the Minister of Finance and Agriculture what was the total revenue and expenditure from July 1 to December 31, 1892? What was the amount of revenue brought to account at the Treasury during the first six months of the fiscal year 1892-93, on account of land sales? What amount had the Government to its credit or debit at the Government bank on 31st December, 1892, and on the 31st January, 1893, and what was the cash balance in the Deputy-Treasurer's fund at the same dates.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Jas. Orr, ex-M.P.P., and Sam Greer occupied seats on the floor of the House yesterday.

The mining committee met yesterday morning to hear the views of Kootenay miners regarding the Mineral Act.

Victoria Printing Company.

The Victoria Printing Company may congratulate themselves on the excellency of the work shown in the printing of the British Columbia Directory for 1893. Great credit is due them for the able manner in which they have handled this large volume, the evidence of their work placing them in the front rank as book printers. Although they did not commence work until October they have handled larger contracts than any other printing or publishing house in the province. The leading members of the company are Messrs. R. A. Renwick, Alf. W. Wood and W. T. Topping. The two first mentioned have had a long and varied experience in both newspaper work and printing.

Mr. Renwick was for some years on the staff of the London Advertiser and also on the Hamilton Herald. His first position on the Pacific coast was with the Vancouver World, and while he was representing that paper at the Local Legislature he was called to the position of manager of the Victoria Daily News.

Mr. Wood, who is not yet 25 years of age, has had twelve years experience on the leading newspapers in Ontario. He was with the Toronto Daily Mail for seven years, and when but twenty years of age he was appointed manager and editor of the Peterborough Daily Times. While occupying this position he also edited a weekly newspaper and a monthly magazine, the Canadian Agriculturist. While he was engaged on the latter journal the subscription list rose from 500 monthly to over 5000. He also was engaged for a time in newspaper work at Vancouver and Victoria.

The company intend going more extensively into the publishing business.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend **Hood's Pills.**

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street.

Have you tried the famous Tamilkande?

Butcher knives at Fox's.

A MYSTERIOUS AGENT!

It Possesses Wondrous Powers!

WELL AND TRULY TESTED IN CANADA!

IT IS CALLED

"Our Country's Benefactor!"

Canada's great benefactor, although a mysterious agent to the thousands who use it, possesses such wondrous powers for good in every community, that it has been placed at the top round of the ladder of fame. Our people stand amazed at the magnificent results achieved from day to day, when the best medical efforts fail. Paine's Celery Compound rescues and saves those who are suffering and diseased, and who have been given up by the doctors. The following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. M. W. Brown, Mattox Post Office, Prince Edward Island, will show the value of the grand medicine to weary sufferers: "Had rheumatism in a distressing form for seven years; could not walk or use my arms; at times I could not eat or sleep; was very melancholic and completely run-down. I tried other medicines, but could not get cured. After reading about Paine's Celery Compound, I commenced to use it, and I am now free from all pains; have a good appetite, sleep well, and my health is renewed. I am thankful for the great boon, and would like the world to know what Paine's Celery Compound can do."

Reader, it will do the same for you; it never fails to cure.

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weiler Bros,

If you only knew how nice it is—Tamilkande Tea.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSON & CO.

ARE THE AUCTIONEERS TO CONSULT

If you want to sell Realty, Furniture, Steamboat, Launch, Vessel, or Merchandise of any and every kind.

Will sell on commission or advance money.

58 BROAD STREET

ja4-tf

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc23-tf W. P. SAYWARD.

THE SAMARITAN

Lying-In-Home,

NO. 11 RAE STREET.

TERMS:—Patients, previous to confinement, $3 per week. During confinement, including medical attendance and nursing, $10 per week. Patients, with good references, who may be unable to pay will be treated free of charge. For admission apply at the Home.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE

Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

To Rent.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground floor, Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct12-1m

Notice of Removal.

The office of the Spokane and Great Northern Mining Co. is removed to 104 Yates St.

WILLIAM BARNES,
Agen

fe9-1m

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL,
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 45 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
Telephone 192.
38 FORT STREET.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment
•• a business man can
•• make is a judicious ex-
•• penditure in newspaper
•• advertising. It is better
•• than real estate. If
•• only a small ad. is
•• wanted try a card in
this column.

New England Bakery.

116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

Now Open Day and Night

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

If You Think
any kind of a crop will do, then any kind of seeds will do; but for the best results you should plant
FERRY'S SEEDS.
Always the best, they are recognized as the standard everywhere.
Ferry's Seed Annual is the most important book of the kind published. It is invaluable to the planter. We send it free.
D. M. FERRY & CO.
WINDSOR, Ont.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

GOING TO

Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a Blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the

ONLY OPTICIANS

F.W. Nolte&Co.

(Successors to Hyams)

27 FORT STREET

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets
VICTORIA B C

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1-67)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street Victoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE that we, William Gordon Stevenson and John Boyd Jones, shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held in and for the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1893, for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by us at the premises known as the Pritchard House, situate on the north-east corner of Government and Yates Streets, in the City of Victoria, upon portion of Victoria City Lot No. 162, to John Boyd Jones, of Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors by retail at the said premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1893.

WILLIAM GORDON STEVENSON.
JOHN BOYD JONES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.

W. J. HAMBLY,
ja3-1m F. W. GILBERT.

NOTICE.

Came to the farm of the undersigned in Lake District about a month ago, a black and white cow, branded S. A. on left hip and split in right ear. If the same is not claimed and all expenses paid in ten days from the date of this notice, she will be sold by public auction.

GEO. LINDSAY, Sr.

Feb'y 6th, 1893.—10t

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

I, the undersigned Frederick James Dawley, of the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a license to sell wine, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building used or intended to be used for an hotel, and containing upwards of thirty rooms, and which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets, in the said city of Victoria.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1893.

td FREDERIC JAMES DAWLEY.

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Caulfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premise situate on Lot 129, Block B, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.

Jan31

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

jy. &w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner block.

ap23

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

--::-- FOR FAMILY USE, --::--

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,

oc6 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

Something For Spring.

Now that Victoria is awaking from the legarthy of a severe winter you should get some neat Spring Circulars from the

VICTORIA PRINTING COMPANY,

47½ GOVERNMENT STREET.

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

You

Need a pair of Gum Boots or Rubbers, to protect you from the "beautiful" —as it is called by people who don't have to shovel sidewalks.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets, has the best assortment in the City.

Try Him.

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

Leaky roofs repaired by McLennan & McFeely. 6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker sewing by the day or at home. Terms $1.25 per day. No. 7 Amelia street. feb14-3t

WANTED—Strong girl for general house work. Apply 42 North Park street. fl4-2t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET, first-class in every particular. Apply "TIMES Office." feb 14-tf

Notice to ontractors.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling for Dr. A. C. West will be received up to noon Saturday, March 11th inst.

Plans and specifications at office of

S. MACLURE,

Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect.

feb14-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. S. Findley and T. D. Des Brisay as soap manufacturers, (Victoria Electric Soap Works) has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, T. D. DesBrisay retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Findley who assumes all liabilities and to whom all debts are to be paid.

Dated this 15th day of Feb., 1893.

feb14-3t Signed { F. S. FINDLEY, T. D. DESBRISAY.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

—WILL SAIL ON—

Friday, February 17th,

AT 6 P. M.

From Porter's Wharf for Fort Simpson, Naas and way ports.

For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN

fel4-td 22 Trounce Avenue.

GEO. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Schooner "Oscar and Hattie"

—ON—

Saturday, Feb. 18th, at 11 a.m.

By order of the Admiralty Court of B. C., I am instructed to sell by auction at my salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria.

The above mentioned fine schooner, 81 tons register nett, built in Essex, Massachusetts, U. S., of oak, together with all sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, guns and outfit, and sundry stores now on board. Inventory may be inspected at my office.

Terms of sale—25 per cent. on fall of hammer, balance within three days of sale.

GEO. BYRNES,

fel4 Auctioneer.

Notice of Sale By Sheriff.

PURSUANT TO THE "EXECUTION ACT."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, Plaintiff; and William Beyer (sometimes known as William Beyers), M. J. Conlin and C. N. Gowen, Defendants.

In obedience to a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated the 10th day of January, 1893, and to me directed in the above-named suit for the sum of $267.78, and $3.50 for costs of execution, &c., and also interest on $276.78 at 6 per centum per annum from the 17th day of December, 1892, besides Sheriff's fees and poundage, I will sell at public sution in front of my office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Friday the 24th day of February, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and tenements belonging to the said William Beyer, sometimes known as William Beyers, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of Property.	Estate or Interest
Victoria District.	Lot 1 of part of Lot 66, Cloverdale Estate, Map 314.	Lot 1 of part of Lot 66, Cloverdale Estate according to Map 314, deposited in the Land Registry Office, at Victoria, having a frontage on Kelven R'd of 40 25-100 ft. by a depth of 202 95-100 feet.	Estate in fee simple. No charges against the land except the judgment herein.

When to be sold.	Where to be Sold.
Friday, the 24th day of February, 1893.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria.

The judgment herein was registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, against the said lands the 29th day of December, 1892.

J. E. McKILLAN,

fel4-7t Sheriff.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

Miss McCabe's hairdressing establishment in Winnipeg was gutted by fire.

It is reported in Manitoba political circles, that A. F. Martin intends resigning his seat for Morris and that R. P. Roblin will contest the vacancy.

President Card, of the Mormon colony at Cardston, Alberta, says the recent storm did but little damage to stock. Polygamy is, he said, a dead letter in the west.

J. M. Valois, wholesale and retail stationer, Montreal, has assigned at the instance of Geo. Borgenfeld & Co., of New York; liabilities, $65,000, assets nominally $75,000.

Ned Hanlan says, in reply to the challenge of Peterson, that he will row the Californian for $1000 a side, give or take expenses, or row at Salt Lake city, each man paying his own expenses.

Colin J. Snider, of Cayuga, has been appointed county judge of Halton, Duncan McMillan county judge of Haldimand and J. E. O'Connor, of Guelph, junior county judge of Muskoka.

A Broadview, N.W.T., dispatch says: The body of Walter Merrifield, farmer, who was lost in the storm of 4th of January, was recovered about 22 miles from where he was upset with his load of hay.

Word has been received at Winnipeg from the Soldiers' Home, Minneapolis, that S. J. Van Rausselaer died at that institution on Wednesday, and was buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery. "Van," as he was familiarly called, was one of the best known men in Winnipeg.

John J. Macdonald, the railway contractor, is dead, aged 57. He was a partner in the firm of Manning, Macdonald & Co., who built the famous "section B" of the Canadian Pacific, east of Rat Portage. He was also interested in intercolonial contracts and built the Temiscouata railway, the subsidy for which paid toll to Sir Adolphe Caron's election fund.

While a tobogganing party, consisting of Miss Jane Crawford, of Windsor, aged 16, her sister, Mary Crawford, and James Montgomery of Montreal, were coasting down Cote des Neiges hill—a very steep public thoroughfore leading from the mountain to the city—on Saturday night, Montgomery, who was steering, lost control of the toboggan, which was going with lightning rapidity, and at a turn in the road the toboggan ran into a telegraph pole. Miss Jane Crawford, who was seated on the front, was dashed headforemost against the pole and instantly killed, her skull being terribly fractured. Her two companions escaped unhurt.

The Montreal Star says much interest is felt over the rumor that a syndicate is being formed to amalgamate the gas and electric light companies of that city. It says a strong wealthy syndicate has been quietly picking up all the Montreal gas stock, but they claim they are doing so on account of its selling below its value as an investment, and that the new plant that company is erecting will be in operation this month, thus enabling the company to give better light at reduced cost. It is generally known that a careful examination of the Montreal Gas Company's property has recently been made by an American expert, who, it is reported, will shortly take a proposition to the Montreal Gas Co. shareholders to exchange their stock on a basis that would make the present selling price of gas look cheap.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

ATHLETICS.

ACTIVITIES AT THE J.B.A.A.

The new managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association meet this evening at eight in the committee room at the club house. All members of the committee are earnestly requested to be present as important business awaits settlement. Mr. St. Clair gives the preliminary instruction in fencing in the gymnasium to-night, and a large class is expected to "fall in" at the call.

Acting in Reality.

"Here's a pretty mess," shouted the stage manager as he rushed into the presence of the man who was directing the tour of a society actress.

"What's up?"

"Why, the star has eloped with the policeman we hired to stand in the wings and watch her diamonds."

A Surprising Procedure.

Tommy Cubbage (at the Sunday-dinner table)—"Mrs. Tillinghast had her knitting in church this morning."

Mrs. Cubbage (shocked)—"What on earth was she knitting in church?"

Tommy—"Her brows."

Modern Commerce.

Clerk: Lady in front caught stealing goods. What shall we do?

Head of firm: How is she dressed?

"Furs and diamonds."

"Beg her pardon and ask if we shall send the bill to her house."

Playing For Even.

Friend: So you have married your housekeeper. Don't you know that she has been robbing you for years?

Old Smartcuss: Of course I know it. That's why I married her. I am trying to get my money back.

Why The Heathen Rage.

Jack Potter: What do you suppose becomes of all the counterfeit coins placed in circulation?

Rowne de Bout: About evenly distributed between the slot machines and the heathen.

The Social Code of Conduct.

Young Mr. Perkins (to little Dolly, who has just been shown off before company): Well, don't you think I'm nice, Dolly?

Dolly (to the mother): Is this where I tell the truth or where I act polite, mamma?

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Kingston from the Sound—Daily and Weekly World, Bank of B C, Jamieson & Co, R Baker & Son, S Leiser, J & A Clearihue, Allice and A & Co, J H Todd & Son, L Redon, Carne & Munsie.

Per str. Princess Louise from Vancouver—Colonist Ptg Co, L Goodacre, P Burns, Singer Mfg Co, C O N Co, Ltd, Brit. Col Cattle Co, Ramsey Bros, John Ord, Dom Ex Co.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Do You

WANT A

FRUIT OR CHICKEN RANCH

IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

J. E. CRANE & CO.,

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Lace Curtains.

A Large Stock of White and Ecru Lace Curtains just arrived.

New Lines of

Crockery and Glassware

continually arriving.

Complete House Furnishings

Inspection invited.

Show Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St.
Furniture Factory, Humbolt St.

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and MY accounts balance.

But I am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of

A BANK ACCOUNT

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $3,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $2,500.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price, $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $800.

Eight Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $3,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $3,600.

Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three Six-Room Houses—Lot 60x100 in Victoria West, Price, $1,500 each. New price $1,350. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two Five-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price, $900; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residance property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.

One Lot 60x120, with Four-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay Avenue. Price $1500. New price $1,100.

One Six-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.

D. R. YOUNG,

Land and Building Broker, No. 9 Trounce Avenue.

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